FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Soviet Union*

*Vol III No 157* *12 August 1980*

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CRITICISM OF U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY, DIRECTIVE 59 CONTINUES

Kornilov Commentary

LD111146 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Bellicose calls now sound again in Washington, showing that the mounting waves of war hysteria are sweeping the White House. And now things go further than just more cries for spiralling the arms race or reiteration of ill-intentioned lies about the mythical "Soviet menace". Things are now far more serious: President Carter, as it is reported, sanctioned the adoption of the so-called new nuclear strategy whose essence is the threat of striking a first blow at military installations of the USSR.

So there is an obvious and extremely dangerous playing with fire. While the world declares ever more resolutely for arresting the insane race to the nuclear abyss, for curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, unleashed by imperialism, Washington, on the contrary, is making a stake on deadly nuclear weapons. While the world demands that an end be put to the imperialist policy "from the positions of strength", Washington, on the contrary, is drawing up and publicly adopts the blood-thirsty plan of a nuclear attack on another state. And all these actions are sanctioned by the President of the United States, the very President who signed in Vienna a year ago the Soviet-American communique which stressed that there is no task at present more important and urgent for mankind than that of ending the arms race and preventing war.

Directive Number 59 of the President of the United States sets out the "new nuclear strategy" of the United States. But is this result of the hegemonistic psychosis that swept the White House anything so new? Let us go back 35 years and recall the year 1945 when President of the United States Harry Truman who had issued the order to burn Hiroshima and Nagasaki down with atomic blasts and who did not conceal that his aim was to achieve world supremacy for the United States declared that the Russians would soon be cowed and the United States would assume the leadership to rule the world the way it suited the United States, and State Secretary James Byrnes declared that with the help of the atomic bomb Washington would be able to dictate its terms to other countries. Let us recall the year 1952 when the self-same Harry Truman, according to the U.S. press, considered twice the possibility of using the threat of nuclear war against the USSR and openly declared in his memoranda that he was prepared to raze off the ground any ports or cities that should be destroyed for achieving the United States aims. Those were insane plans. There is no other word to describe them. And now these plans are being revived again. It must be said outright that it is only rabid militarists who lost all touch with reality and are prepared to push the world into the abyss of nuclear holocaust for the sake of the implementation of their imperial strivings that can conceive and sanction such plans now.

The dangerous foreign policy of Carter and his "team", Washington's course at nuclear threats and blackmail evoke the growing storm of indignation and anger. All who treasure peace and security of peoples resolutely raise their voice in protest against the insane steps of the Carter administration in matters connected with nuclear weapons, demand the curbing of the rabid militaristic circles of the USA and those American politicians who are encouraging their unrestrained hegemonistic ambitions. The world cannot and will not be playing with fire.

Press on Directive 59

LD112109 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New York, August 11, TASS--Pentagon chief Harold Brown sent a note to NATO defence ministers on a new nuclear arms strategy of the United States which gives priority to attacks on military targets in the Soviet Union. In his message Brown is trying to substantiate the causes which prompted the Washington administration to adopt the strategy whose emergence can be explained only by the loss of commonsense and the sense of reality in Washington. As is known, it has outlined in "Presidential Directive 59" which has been signed by Jimmy Carter the other day. Judging from press reports, the strategy, which plays into the hands of the White House's unrestricted hegemonistic ambitions, was worked out by the President's National Security Adviser Brzezinski and Brown himself.

According to the newspaper New York TIMES which published the text of Brown's message, it is directed "to reassure allied governments about President Carter's new nuclear arms strategy." The newspaper writes that "officials are also concerned about the political impact of the new nuclear policy on the Western alliance. Nuclear Strategy is a sensitive issue within NATO."

Pointing out that the governments of West European states have frequently accused Washington of failing to consult them on important strategic decisions, the New York TIMES indicates, "some West European leaders are known to be concerned about what they view as the growing anti-Soviet tone of American foreign and military policy." The newspaper quotes a State Department official that some West European leaders believe that "the strategic shift could lead to further tensions in relations with Moscow."

By the way, the White House adopted the strategy of nuclear blackmail which harbours a threat to the whole of mankind secretly not only from the U.S. West European allies but even from the State Department. According to press reports, the Secretary of State Edmund Muskie learnt about the President's directive from newspapers, in connection with which, according to the Washington POST, he expressed dissatisfaction impression is being made that Muskie's dissatisfaction is explained both by the non-observance of formalies and the crux of the matter [sentence as received].

The Washington POST points out that Muskie strongly criticised the process of adopting decisions on major problems of the national security which, in his words, are not sufficiently studied, thought over and discussed. The newspaper NEWSDAY points out in this connection that Muskie apparently meant President's National Security Adviser Brzezinski and Defence Secretary Brown.

Commenting on Muskie's unusually sharp remarks, the newspaper NEWSDAY recalls that he is named as a possible alternative candidate from the Democratic Party to the post of U.S. President. The newspaper points out that although Muskie, refused to seek his nomination, he left the door open to accepting such nomination.

London, August 11, TASS-The London newspaper DAILY EXPRESS writes that Muskie, who, according to the results of the recent public opinion poll, has better chances than President Carter in the race against Reagan, was very much distressed when he learnt about the President's important decision to reconsider the American nuclear strategy not from Carter but from press reports. THE FINANCIAL TIMES stresses in its turn that Muskie's statements on that occasion corroborate the general opinion that the President's National Security Adviser Brzezinski enjoys too great influence on the shaping of the U.S. foreign policy line.

Krasikov: 'Notorious' Directive

LD112158 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 August, TASS--TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The notorious Presidential Directive 59, recently outlined by the American press, is undoubtedly pushing the world to a universal nuclear conflict. By creating an illusory possibility of waging a "limited war" and intensifying the temptation which has for long been experienced by American generals to use the so far "useless" deadly weapons, the new military doctrine of the United States, should it be officially confirmed, lowers the threshold of nuclear confrontation.

The Pentagon and the military-industrial complex behind its back always attached great importance to the psychological conditioning of the public in order to convince it in the attractiveness of a "devastating strike" on the USSR and set it against the country on which American missiles are targeted.

While preparing a real hot war, they in Washington launched a large-scale pyschological war against the Soviet Union judging from Western press reports, they have succeeded in convincing some people in capitalist countries that there can be no peaceful coexistence with socialism and that a conflict is inevitable in the long run.

It should be expected that the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign in the West will be shortly expanded to back Presidential Directive 59 by means of propaganda. Misinformation is already important in the efforts of psychological war strategists. Suffice it to recall the uproar about the alleged development of Soviet bacteriological weapons in the region of Sverdlovsk, continuing allegations about the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Army in Afghanistan or the recent fabrications about the purported growth of the numerical strength of Soviet troops in the German Democratic Republic.

All signs indicate that misinformation will be used in future by the opponents of peace and international cooperation on an increasingly larger scale. It is difficult to say what particular fabrications will be used, but one thing is clear: Misinformation will be spread until its organizers decide that the masses are indoctrinated to a sufficient degree and it is time to come to a next stage: to press down "that very" button.

The boisterous joy and merry-making of the militarists which accompany the outrageous campaign by the Western mass media in favour of the arms race, for attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies, and against the search for a balance of forces at the gradually reducing level remind of the situation on the famous Titanic before her fatal collision with an iceberg.

As is known, the Titanic sank together with the crew and passengers. Music and dancing were going on even when water was soaring into the hole in that "unsinkable" vessel.

At present, when election carnivals, pursuit of short-time benefits, petty vanity and desire to capitalize on the death of others, while remaining safe and sound themselves, overshadow the fact from good-for-nothing politicians that they are on the same ship with their peoples, and, should it start sinking, it will be useless to send a distress signal, for presidents, generals, and arms manufacturers will drown together with all the rest.

'Nuclear Madness'

LD120842 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug, TASS--The political observer of TASS, Igor Orlov, writes:

Directive 59 on a so-called new nuclear strategy, signed by President Carter a few days ago, was regarded by the entire world as an extremely alarming sign of the revival in the United States of frantic ideas which at one time earned notoriety for President Truman, who in the early fifties dreamt (in his own admission) of the possibility of use of the threat of nuclear war against the Soviet Union. Truman's private letters, made public last week, contained the threat to raze from the face of the earth any ports or towns, which had to be destroyed to attain America's aims. A similar program of nuclear madness has now been proclaimed by United States militarists, who enjoy the support of the current President and his National Security Adviser Brzezinski, who hypocritically alleges that the review of American nuclear strategy was needed to evade the necessity of an apocalyptic choice between large-scale blitzkrieg and surrender.

The real issue is a desire to build up and "at the right moment" to use United States strategic forces for striking a sudden nuclear blow. It is noteworthy that not only the American Disarmament and Arms Control Agency but also the Department of State were eliminated from the preparation of the strategy of nuclear gambling. Secretary of State Muskie, as he said himself, learnt of the "new strategy" from American newspapers.

Presidential Directive 59 now more distinctly brings out the farreaching schemes and motives which guided Washington when it imposed its decision upon the NATO allies on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons. This is a link in one and the same chain, of one process of abandoning a policy earlier agreed and clearly formulated in the summer of last year in Vienna in the joint Soviet-American communique, which was signed by the current United States President. For that document emphasizes that there is now no more important and urgent task for mankind as an end to the arms race and the prevention of war.

The latest presidential directive is evidence showing that official Washington now seeks to move into a diametrically opposite direction. Instead of efforts for nuclear disarmament it relies on working out a strategy of nuclear offensive.

The conclusion is obvious that the pressing task now is for all people of good will, all who treasure peace and the future of mankind--to curb the frantic militarists and those who connive at them.

VARIATION TO CHERVOV ARTICLE ON USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

A comparison of an interview given to APN special reporter Vasiliy Morozov by USSR Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov at an unspecified date at the General Staff of the USSR's Armed Forces and published in Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 7 August, on page 7 with an article entitled "Chervov Commentary on USSR Troop Withdrawal, MBFR Link" published on page AA 2 of the 5 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT reveals that the RUDE PRAVO interview contains no substantial variations or amplifications of the troop withdrawal issue, except for the following passage preceding the subject of Western slanderous allegations casting doubt on the very fact of troop withdrawal that is contained in paragraph 3 on page AA 3 of the Chervov article:

"Time and again TASS has carried reports that the withdrawn military formations are now deployed in the European areas of the USSR. Despite this, however, the Western press has been intentionally spreading misinformation that, allegedly, the Soviet military trains were not sent to the Soviet Union at all, but were being unloaded in neighboring Czechoslovakia, Poland, or even in some sorts of areas of the GDR that are being 'kept secret'."

GENEVA NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE OPENS

LD111731 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 11 August, TASS--The second conference to consider the effect of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty opened at Geneva's Palais des Nations today. Taking part in its work are delegations from tens of countries.

As is known, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which entered into force ten years ago, is directed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and emergence of new nuclear states. It is an important step towards curbing the nuclear arms race.

The conference focuses its attention on the topical questions of strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime, stopping the nuclear arms race and liquidating stockpiles of nuclear weapons. It will also discuss questions of developing international cooperation in the cause of peaceful use of atomic energy.

BELGIAN 'REACTION' COMBINES WITH U.S. TO PUSH EUROMISSILES

LD111033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Grigoryev "Letter From Brussels": "Who Is Behind the 'Generals' Rebellion?'"]

[Text] The "confrontation policy" proclaimed by the Carter administration as the "model" for relations with socialist community countries has met with a resolute rebuff among the broadest West European circles. Defeated in direct attacks, the Washington "hawks" have not renounced the aim of undermining the edifice of European security. They have chosen the well-tried tactic of taking roundabout routes.

One route aims at West Europe's militarization. As is well known, last December the NATO Council decided in favor of producing U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and deploying them on the continent. Washington resorted to flagrant pressure on its allies to clear the way for the missiles. But despite all the maneuvers by the Pentagon and NATO the Netherlands, as is well known, deferred the solution of the question of the missiles' deployment until next December, while Belgium deferred it for 6 months.

The widespread public protest against the new arms race twist was particularly acute in these countries. The Dutch Government, like the Belgian Government, was forced to yield. This step particularly alarmed the Pentagon, and Belgian Government accession to the missile decision was made a target, to curtail the spread of the dangerous "Dutch disease."

There is no need to enumerate all the instances of U.S. diktat against its junior NATO partners. Not a month passes without high-ranking White House emissaries visiting Brussels. Speaking from the NATO rostrum or talking face to face in the quiet of the capital's offices, they are trying to break down opposition to the NATO decision. It is these people who have again put into circulation the theses of "Atlantic solidarity" and "duty to the allies...."

Nor have they eschewed threats to use economic sanctions against Belgium. There has been talk of halting financial help for the Belgian franc, which would lead to its devaluation. The group of politicians representing NATO interests in the Belgian Government was not slow to use this argument.

The blackmail made an impression. Some ministers who only recently advocated deferment of the missile decision hastened to take back their words. One of the main arguments used is to ask whether it is worth subjecting the country's economy to a new ordeal when it is already burdened with problems. But, as subsequent events showed, their voice was not decisive. The mass protests by Belgians rejecting the undertaking involving the U.S. missiles overcame the Pentagon pressure. Moreover, Foreign Minister Simonet suffered a "no confidence vote" and was removed from the leadership of the French-speaking section of the Socialist Party and struck from the list of candidates for the new government.

This was a resounding slap in the face for the Belgian Atlantists. The echo reached Washington. Belgium had gone the way of the Netherlands. The "Dutch disease" had become an epidemic ready to spread to the FRG, Britain and other West European countries. The Pentagon's missile "Eurostrategy" was jeopardized.

The rightwing forces mounted an unprecedented campaign of pressure on the government in the country. It began with the so-called "generals' rebellion" headed by General Close, chairman of the National Defense Commission and author of the sensational book "Europe Without Defense?" Taking advantage of behind-the-scenes support from rightwing politicians, they accused the leaders of the Flemish-speaking section of the Socialist Party--part of the government--of being a "tool of Soviet propaganda."

Close's scandalous statements cost him his post. But other generals remained who had not given up hope of obtaining U.S. missiles. They took cover in preparation for the pitched battle. A pretext was needed. And one was found.

In June, when the deadline for the first deferment expired, the press announced "extraordinary" measures which the command was allegedly forced to take because of a shortage of funds. Among these measures the disbanding of the transport pool, the temporary mothballing of tanks, aircraft and guns, and a sharp reduction in training flights and firing practice. And even the halting of Belgian Air Force and Navy participation in NATO exercises.

"Lack of money," the newspaper HET LAATSTE NIEUWS, well known for its pro-NATO sentiments, wrote at the time, "has led to the point where the Belgian Army has virtually ceased to exist. NATO headquarters has been informed that it cannot count on the Belgian Armed Forces." How could we not believe this report, when only a few days previously Minister Poswick, head of the Military Department, himself stated loudly that the army no longer deserved to be trusted and that he refused to be "the curator of a bankrupt army?" The minister did not conceal that, like the majority of the generals, he was thinking of resigning.

The generals sounded the alarm with all their might in an attempt to fuel military hysteria in the country, but there was no conflagration. Belgians did not react. Statements about the "country's defenselessness" and the "Soviet threat" could no longer deceive anyone. The aim of this propaganda campaign was clear: To convince the public that only U.S. missiles can "cover" Belgium reliably. The generals wanted to secure a revision of the interparty agreement on the formation of the government and to exclude from the document all reservations concerning the deployment of U.S. missiles in Belgium and the increase of military expenditure.

The army ruling clique's actions did not produce the desired results. Then NATO Secretary General J. Luns himself entered the game. He demanded to be received by the head of the Belgian Government. W. Martens again set forth his cabinet's position, stressing that Belgium intended to fulfill its commitments to NATO "bearing in mind its social, economic, financial and budget potential."

But the very next day the newspapers published reports which alleged that Mr Luns had accused the prime minister of "failing to respect for international commitments" and "weakening the army's combat readiness" and refusing to give a "positive answer" on the missiles question. NATO's flagrant interference in the country's internal affairs was the cause of a special debate in the Belgian Parliament. During the debate one deputy frankly stated that the newspaper fabrications were inspired by the NATO secretary general himself and were part of a campaign being conducted with respect to Belgium. Thus one more attempt to drag Belgium into the Pentagon's missile orbit failed.

The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote recently that the growing resistance to U.S. missiles is causing an aggravation of contradictions between the United States and Western Europe. This is probably the key to the malice with which reaction is attacking communists and socialists, peace champions' organizations and opponents of the arms race. A series of anonymous publications in the GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN in which eminent progressive figures were portrayed as "Moscow agents" and the movement against the missiles' deployment itself as the result of a "communist plot" provoked particular indignation among the Belgian public. Such publications are aimed at discrediting the supporters of detente and presenting the mass movement as an organization allegedly undermining the security of the "free world." Belgium's refusal to deploy nuclear missiles on its territory, the Atlantists assert, isolates it in NATO and deprives it of a voice in further talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons. This assertion contradicts the truth. Moreover, realistically minded politicians warn that Brussels' capitulation will strengthen Washington's desire to break off on any pretext, talks in which the continent's countries have such an interest.

The NATO Council December session decision and Washington's unprecedented pressure on its allies have again raised acutely the questions of mutual relations within the "alliance" the real value of "Atlantic solidarity," and the West European countries' role and place in the system of international relations. The mass movement launched in these countries against the Pentagon and NATO plans and against Washington's overt interference in their internal affairs attests that West Europeans are becoming increasingly aware of the danger of the course of confrontation with the Soviet Union chosen by the White House. They are demanding that their governments pursue an independent policy. As (Y. Niyesing), director of the Brussels University Political Sciences Center, states recently in an interview with the journal (KNAK), the Eurostrategic missiles and all the other "penalties" which Washington is preparing for the Soviet Union fall primarily to the lot of the West Europeans. "Everywhere the conviction is growing," he concluded, "that U.S. foreign policy no longer accords with West Europe's interests." It is indicative that in the Belgian and Dutch parliaments there has recently been vigorous discussion of the question of elaborating a unified Benelux position on the deployment of medium-range missiles.

These discussions are based on the realization that the pro-NATO forces opposing detente are in solidarity with Washington's "Eurostrategy," which opens up a new round in the arms race. Essentially this is an "antidetente strategy" which poses a grave threat to the European peoples' security.

'SVERDLOVSK INCIDENT' STORY AIMED AT 'UNDERMINING' CONVENTION

LD120931 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 9

[M. Mishin article under the rubric "Anti-Sovietism: How It Is Done": "Beefsteaks English-Style and the 'Urals Sensation'"]

[Text] The Soviet press reported on this falsification a few months back. But alas, the bourgeois press and various radio voices, sensing an acute shortage of themes for whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, have again started talking, as if by order, about the "Urals explosion." [paragraph continues]

What has happened? Perhaps some fresh data have appeared, which had been concealed by those perfidious Russians? Or has something else exploded? No, there is no new information, no new bomb. It is still a question of that same anthrax outbreak which occurred in the Sverdlovsk region over a year ago. But since people across the ocean have started covering old ground again, we too will have to recall the story of how the "Urals sensation" started. It was concocted early this year, when the White House administration and its allies decided to "punish the Soviets for Afghanistan." At that time a meticulous CIA "James Bond," looking through the Soviet press, discovered reports in newspapers published in Sverdlovsk warning the population about the possible danger of the outbreak of anthrax, in connection with trouble among agricultural animals. As is characteristic of American propaganda, information shedding light on the true state of affairs was removed from these reports. The reports, and also leaflets issued by local medical organizations, spoke of how people could be infected if they used products from the meat and milk of affected animals, and noted what preventive measures to adopt. Surely this was material for a false sensation about the "Soviet Union's violation of the convention banning bacteriological biological and chemical weapons".

No sooner said than done. Only first the idea was sent across the ocean and fed to West Germany's BILD, to try out such a vile piece of "news" in that gutter rag. Then it came back to the United States and was printed by more substantial publications. Now the State Department could make an official protest, citing such a "serious" source of information, and demand proof. Proof of what? Well, as it were, not proof that you stole but...that you were stolen from.

The Soviet side gave an account of the real facts about what happened in Sverdlovsk, and noted that they are concerned with medicine and veterinary science but in no way with an international convention whose conclusion was initiated, by the way, by the Soviet Union itself. As the New York DAILY NEWS wrote at that time, in the United States "many people are skeptical about West German press materials on the incident in the Urals."

The unconvincing nature, to put it mildly, of the American version packaged by the Springer press was noted by British microbiologist (Vivian Viatt) writing in new scientist magazine. "This outbreak of anthrax," to quote the scientist, "does not indicate that the Soviet Union is carrying out prohibited research in the sphere of biological weapons...." and further: "Since the revolution decisive measures have been taken in the USSR to combat anthrax, using attenuated vaccine for immunizing agricultural animals. However, two-thirds of the cases of anthrax in man were connected with the slaughtering of animals by private individuals. It is said that a newspaper published in Sverdlovsk published a series of articles on anthrax--a wise move. That means that the authorities wanted above all to warn the population of the danger, particularly slaughterhouse workers."

A curious metamorphosis has also taken place with D. Satter, Moscow correspondent of Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES. In March he wrote, citing some unnamed "sources," that "the bacteria are carried in the air and transmitted in the water supply." In June, however, apparently having decided to get to the root of the matter, Mr Satter visited the scene of the events. This is how his new article on the same topic sounded: "Confirmation of Soviet Explanations About Outbreak of Anthrax." There, in particular, he read: "One person I talked with, whose brother lives in Sverdlovsk and has had anthrax, told me that cattle were infected because they grazed on grass growing on the site of the old burial (50 years old) of the remains of sick animals which died during past epidemics." What does this indicate? Only that local organizations carried out poor sanitary control. And there need be no doubt that they have been called to account for this.

The culmination of the propaganda intoxication started by Washington in March was the "report" of the house of Representatives Subcommittee on Intelligence. [as published] It asserts that "there is reliable evidence of the Soviet Union's violation of the biological weapons convention." The "reliable evidence" is based on the testimony of some renegade. You will agree that for a subcommittee on intelligence such grounds are simply laughable. Not for nothing did Congressman Clement Zablocki, Democrat from Wisconsin, describe this report as "misinforming, inconsistent, abounding in guesswork and invention..."

You would think that if more than three people say you are drunk, it is time to go to bed, but no, stupefied with the poison of anti-Sovietism, the Voice of America and its ilk continue to shout out their absurdities, albeit making some amendments. For instance, the first reports on the "explosion" said that there were 1,000 casualties, then it was 300-500, then 200, and the last time the figure fell to 100. Well, at least that is something, as they say--and all this provides a very eloquent characterization of the "eye-witnesses" who gave or sold their information to the American intelligence services.

During that time many changes of all kinds took place in the system of proofs too. The "bomb explosion" (the idea being that it must be audible) was replaced by a "leak of bacteria into the atmosphere" (that is to say, a silent leak). The burning of dumps where there would be remnants of infected spore was evidence of attempts to "erase traces," and so forth. But the most killing argument in the American version was provided by REUTER. In the first lines of its report, it cited "a State Department official," who exclaimed: "The Soviets have really given themselves away now" How? You ask. This is how, it seems. Another official, one, this time from the U.S. Defense Department, has really got to the root of it. Since the Russians, he perspicaciously observed, prefer their beefsteak without blood, that is, well done, that means that anthrax spore would be killed in such hot meat and could not therefore infect a person eating it.

Oh, what an official, what a genius! The Pentagon chiefs should at least publish his name, so that the country may know its heroes. As for anthrax and beefsteak English-style, we do not consider it superfluous to refer the Pentagon officials to the specialized literature to supplement their medicalknowledge.

They could look at the ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII, EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII, where it is noted, in particular: "The anthrax pathogen was isolated from meat taken for analysis from two affected families. In both cases the meat had been bought from private individuals at an unofficial market in Sverdlovsk. The strains of anthrax pathogen isolated from the meat were identical to the strains isolated from the sick people. This proves that the infected meat was the cause of the infection in these patients."

The attempt to artificially connect the event in Sverdlovsk with the question of the Soviet Union's fulfillment of the convention banning bacteriological weapons is one manifestation of the wider campaign aimed at sowing doubt as to our country's sincerity on disarmament questions, and at the same time undermining faith in the possibility of further steps in this sphere. Under this smokescreen, plans are being pushed through feverishly for building up American arms and "upgrading" the NATO bloc's armies by arming them with mass destruction weapons.

Regardless of such unseemly deeds and intentions, the Soviet Union will continue to do everything in its power to curb the arms race and maintain and develop international detente, and to resist attempts to undermine existing agreements in the disarmament sphere, including the convention on banning bacteriological weapons--the first measure toward real disarmament.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

ID081734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 8 Aug 80

[From the "International Situation: Questions and Answers" program, conducted by Valeriy Kosovan with the participation of Doctor of Jurisprudence (Rais Abdulkhakovich Tuzmukhamedov)]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Next week the center of U.S. political life moves to New York. The Democratic Party's National Convention opens there on Monday 11 August.

Democratic Party Convention

It will determine the presidential candidate and also the Democrats' election platform. The political struggle between the Democrats and Republicans on the eve of the presidential elections in November and the situation within the parties themselves is now arousing great interest among our listeners. We have letters on this from (Gameyni) and (Againina) from Gomel, (Ivanov) from Kazan, (Bogdanova) from Kiev, (Serebrov) from Leningrad and a number of other comrades.

A particularly unusual situation has arisen in the Democratic Party whose convention, as I have said, opens on Monday. Unfortunately Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, journalist on international affairs, is unable to take part in our program today as he is now in New York. But we have been in communication with him and I shall try to set out the ideas which he passed on to us.

Quite recently, after the completion of the primary elections, the impression was created that the situation in the Democratic Party had become quite clear and that one could hardly expect a sharp turn in the development of events in the Democrats' camp. And this was indeed so. During the primary elections Carter collected the majority of the votes of the convention delegates to confirm his candidature for the presidential post in the first round of the voting.

However, his opponent, Senator Kennedy, right up to the last day, has been undertaking energetic efforts to turn the situation in his favor. He is seeking a change in the voting rules at the convention for the election of the presidential candidate so that each delegate will be able to vote at the convention according to his own discretion without prior obligations determined by the results of the primary elections and thus provide Kennedy with a majority.

However, until very recently no one was sure that the senator would be able to achieve his aim. It seemed most likely that his attempts to put forward his candidature were doomed. However, in the past few days the situation has changed drastically. The political scandal connected with the President's brother, Billy Carter, has grown to a national scale and has threatened the President's political plans.

Billy Carter's lobbying, for which he was paid hundreds of thousands of dollars, in favor of a certain Arab country which has extremely unfriendly relations with the United States turned out to be by no means as harmless as the White House tried to maintain. The President's explanations that the country's interests were not affected convinced very few people. On the contrary, they confirmed many suspicions that there were sufficient evident facts showing misuse of power for personal interests.

President Carter began to suffer political losses. The scandal is growing day by day. Newspaper pages and television screens are flooded with all sorts of reports which shed extra light on the whole story and reflect American political morals. Relishing its unseemly side, the mass information media like to make the incident in the President's family into something sensational.

But at the same time, one way or another, it is noted that there is nothing unusual at all in this matter. This is simply an illustration of American political life. That is how things used to be and that is how things are now even though many pompous words have been spoken about the purity of the moral principles in American political life. It is now being recalled in the United States that the brothers of Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson and Nixon were involved in scandals, but, it seems, it is not a question here of the unscrupulousness of Presidents' brothers, but of the system which gives rise to political lack of principle, when any means are good as long as they give power and bring in money.

Carter's political losses turned out to be too great. Public opinion polls show a catastrophic drop in the prestige of the present President. In the whole of postwar history not a single president has had such low ratings. Even Nixon on the eve of his resignation was not in such a sorry situation.

Carter is almost 20 points behind his Republican opponent Ronald Reagan and is lagging considerably behind the independent candidate Anderson. In brief, it seems that the Democrats might well lose the presidential election if Carter is the presidential candidate. This is seriously worrying not only to the party leadership but also to ordinary Democrats and other Americans who vote for that party.

Many of the people with whom Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin has talked, as he told me during our conversation, spoke of the necessity of putting forward a new political figure as a candidate in order to effectively counteract Ronald Reagan. But for this it is necessary to change the rules for nominating the candidate at the convention, or, to be more precise, to hold a so-called open convention. Then each delegate is released from the strict obligations to vote for one or other candidate. It is precisely this that Senator Kennedy is seeking.

In the Democratic Party, on the very eve of the opening of the convention, a movement has arisen for holding an open convention. This was initiated by a quite large group of young congressmen. They have received the support of certain influential senators and governors. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, has given them his support, and his position is of considerable importance during the internal struggle in the Democratic Party.

Quite recently several possible names of politicians who might lay claim to the role of presidential candidate have been mentioned in the United States. Among these were Secretary of State Muskie, Vice President Mondale, Senator Jackson and Congressman Udall. But literally over 1 or 2 days all the above-mentioned politicians, for various reasons and under various pretexts, refused such proposals. Apparently, the deciding factor here was a realistic evaluation of the situation in which no one had any serious chance of success. They are all quite well-known politicians and some of them have previously made the attempt to put forward their candidature for the presidency. Apparently now, at the final stage of the election campaign, it is too late to start a struggle for the right to be the candidate. Moreover, it is quite possible that this could lead to a split in the party.

Therefore only Carter and Kennedy remain on the list of aspiring presidential candidates. And on Monday evening it will become known who will emerge as victor. That is the day on which the question will be decided whether the rules will be changed for the election of the candidate or not. From the arithmetical point of view, Carter has an indisputable advantage. This justifies many political observers in making a quite definite forecast.

The supporters of Edward Kennedy are being especially active. They are not only trying to bring over Carter's followers to their camp: Kennedy has effectively obtained the support of independent candidate Anderson who has promised to withdraw his candidature if the senator from Massachusetts receives approval for his candidature. And Ronald Reagan has even agreed to take part in televised debates with Kennedy if, of course, he becomes a candidate.

After long behind-the-scenes talks between representatives of the election organizations of Carter and Kennedy, a compromise agreement was finally worked out between the two rivals. The essence of this compromise is that their struggle at the convention will take place only in an organized manner. Both aspirants wish to avoid chaos and a split at the convention which could lead to the party's defeat. And, as far as Edward Kennedy is concerned, it seems that he does not wish to appear to the Democratic Party as the main culprit for a split in the party so as not to damage his plans for 1984 when the next presidential elections take place.

Well, amid all the noisy monotony of U.S. election campaigns, the present one has a number of distinguishing characteristics. I have just been talking about one of them--the call to hold an open Democratic convention. Another is that the main rivals of the two bourgeois political parties and also the so-called independent candidate running for the post of president are trying at any cost to win the support of potential black voters.

Islamic Conference Organization

We have received several letters, whose authors ask us to talk about the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. Inter alia, Comrade (Makhmedov) from Alma Ata, (Rifat Abidovich Karimov) from Tashkent, (Irina Yemilyevna Perel) from Magnitogorsk, and others.

We have with us in the studio Doctor of Jurisprudence (Rais Abdulkhakovich Tuzmukhamedov). We asked him to talk about this organization. Over to you, Rais Abdulkhakovich:

[Tuzmukhamedov] It is an interstate association comprising 42 countries of Asia and Africa, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is a full member of it. It differs from other intergovernmental organizations in that it was set up on a religious basis, for only those states in which Islam, as a rule, is either the state religion or is professed by the majority of the country's population are in it or can join it.

[Kosovan] Rais Abdulkhakovich, there has recently been talk about the Islamic Conference not merely in the context of the struggle of Arab states against Israeli aggression. I have in mind its negative stance in connection with Afghanistan.

[Tuzmukhamedov] To the evident pleasure of Washington and Beijing, in January of this year, the first emergency session of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs was convened in Islamabad, especially concerning the so-called Afghan question. And the same, so to speak, "question" was also discussed at the 11th routine session of this body, in the same city, in May this year. The resolutions and decisions adopted as a result clearly (?show the influence) of an alien voice. The organization, in its evaluation of the events in Afghanistan and their context, objectively found itself in the same camp as precisely those forces which are the main obstacles in the path of achieving the on the whole anti-imperialist aims of its charter. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan rightly made an official protest against such ICO decisions, in the adoption of which it had not taken part at all, and which are an interference in its internal affairs and (?ignore) all the basic norms of intergovernmental relations and also the series of principles written into the charter of the ICO itself. The real weight and authority of the ICO and the extent of its cohesion will increasingly depend on how far it can respond to the objective process of development of the peoples of the member-states, the strengthening of peace and cooperation between them, and between all states of our world.

[Kosovan] Thank you, (Rais Abdulkhakovich).

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WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA REVIEWS DETENTE, MADRID CSCE FOLLOWUP, INDIAN OCEAN

LD111241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Sergey Vishnevskiy]

[Text] In these August days various countries are discussing the lessons of history in order to draw conclusions for the future. These lessons are on many planes--both tragic and hopeful. It was 35 years ago that the U.S. atom bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki destroying 300,000 people. The first act of mass annihilation recalls the imperialism's aggressiveness and inhumanity of and the need for unremitting vigilance on the part of the peace-loving peoples toward the militarists' intrigues.

Yet the 10th anniversary of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG which opened the way to the normalization of West Germany's relations with its socialist neighbors in Europe, will take place soon. On 12 August 1970 an act of statesmanlike wisdom was accomplished, and the intervening years have confirmed the sensible nature of a realistic approach to the solution of international problems. Many foreign politicians and commentators are noting in this connection the noble role of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community in the struggle to prevent new tragedies like Hiroshima and to normalize the international climate. And today public attention is riveted on the tireless activity of the USSR and our brother-countries in strengthening peace.

The Only Way From Helsinki Is Forward

The meetings which are continuing between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of other fraternal parties and states in the Crimea are evoking a tremendous response. These traditional annual meetings promote the consolidation of all-round cooperation among the socialist countries. As was noted in the talk with T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, the fraternal countries intend to seek the further development of the international socialist division of labor in the interests of increasing the efficiency of their national economies and improving the working people's welfare on this basis.

At the same time the Crimea contacts invariably make an important contribution to the coordination of joint foreign policy actions in the interests of consolidating peace. The meeting with N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, confirmed the correctness of the assessments and conclusions contained in the documents of the May conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee which serve as a good basis for the fraternal countries' joint actions. Determination to continue to uphold detente was voiced.

Over the past few months the funeral knell for detente has been sounding from the militarist bells. The summer issue of the NATO official organ, THE NATO REVIEW, which we have just received opens with an article that is a requiem: "Perhaps the time has truly come to discard the word 'detente' from our political vocabulary."

Recently the transatlantic inspirers of the antidetente campaign have not been limiting themselves to a verbal barrage. The junior NATO partners are literally having their arms twisted and are being told to break off all ties with the socialist world--from political contacts and trade and economic cooperation to sports contests. [paragraph continues]

Let us recall the angry abuse to which Washington subjected the French and FRG leaders for their dialogue with Moscow.

It can now be said quite definitely that these attacks on detente have failed. The most recent example was the resounding triumph scored against the initiators of the boycott of the Moscow Olympics--a triumph seen by millions of television viewers of different countries.

The organizers of "antidetente" have been constricted less visibly than on the sports field but still in a perfectly real way in the political field. In connection with the fifth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, an extensive discussion of the results and prospects of the detente process is taking place. The majority of statesmen, including in the West, note the very important significance of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki for easing international tension and developing mutually advantageous cooperation. This assessment is given, for instance, in an FRG Foreign Ministry report which voices readiness to continue the detente process.

The advantage of trade and economic cooperation is being discussed everywhere on our continent. The average annual volume of trade turnover between the socialist and capitalist states in Europe is approximately $60 billion (it was $8.3 billion in 1965). It has just been announced from Bonn that trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG for the first quarter of this year increased 26 percent compared with last year. "This trend toward an increase in trade turnover will be intensified still further," the DDP agency reports. "In agreement with its European partners, Bonn is ignoring the U.S. boycott demand without any pangs of conscience."

There is no way back from Helsinki, L.I. Brezhnev noted in response to the PRAVDA editorial staff's questions. Many responsible people agree with this idea. Belgian Foreign Minister C.F. Nothomb calls the Final Act a point of departure for advance along the path of establishing an atmosphere of cooperation in Europe.

The only way from Helsinki is forward, other eminent politicians also believe.

Toward Madrid

In many capitals businesslike preparations are underway for the meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference, which opens in Madrid in November. The complex international atmosphere must not impede the convening of the forum; on the contrary, it dictates urgency. Under present conditions it is more essential than ever, Spanish Foreign Minister M. Oreja Aguirre stated.

On the other side of the Atlantic preparations for Madrid are taking a different form. President J. Carter has ordered the U.S. delegation to take to the Spanish capital luggage stuffed with anti-Soviet slander--about the "violation of human rights," "the USSR's presence in Afghanistan" and so forth. The White House incumbent said laconically of the harsh violation of human rights in the United States: "We're not perfect." Truly, he cannot see the beam in his own eye....

At a briefing conference U.S. State Department adivser R. Ridgway announced in detail the "psychological warfare" operation planned in Madrid. He did not hesitate to say: "Our aim is constant: To bring calculated and effective pressure(!) to bear on the Soviet Union and the other countries which signed the Final Act...." In language not entirely fitting for a diplomat Ridgway voiced the intention to hear in Madrid an anticommunist "Western choir of protest."

Indeed, we will not rebuke the aide for his undiplomatic vocabulary. With the same rather coarse directness he also made curious confessions: "The time has long since passed when we could simply insist that other countries follow us." He complained with annoyance that despite U.S. pressure the allies are not rushing to sign up for the U.S. propaganda "choir" but are interested in the businesslike examination of problems of European security and cooperation.

The warnings issued by a number of prominent figures in the FRG, Belgium, Switzerland and other countries that the Madrid meeting must not be turned into a propaganda show become understandable in the light of these revelations. In their opinion, only a businesslike, constructive examination of all the provisions of the Final Act and a search for practical solutions to urgent problems will be of benefit.

It is significant that many governments and influential organizations are proposing that special attention be devoted in Madrid to problems of military detente. "European cooperation," the socialist international statement points out, "will result in real progress only if military agreements are also finally concluded between East and West." Proposals on elaborating measures to strengthen trust among states are frequently voiced. The results of the Madrid forum would be particularly weighty if a decision were adopted there to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Madrid can and must become an important stage on the path begun in Helsinki.

To Clear the Ocean

The problem of curbing the arms race stands more acutely than ever on the agenda of international life. The urgency of such real actions is dictated by the feverish increase in militarist activeness on the part of imperialism's most bellicose forces. They are to blame for the fact that the flywheel of the arms race is spinning increasingly fast. They are not satisfied with the fact that military spending in the world this year will be almost five times what it was 30 years ago. They are not satisfied with the fact that there are so many nuclear weapons stockpiled in the world that there are now 4 tons of explosives for every inhabitant in the world. The United States and the other NATO countries have adopted a long-term policy of annually inflating military budgets. New and even more deadly types of weapons are being developed and deployed there. Last week the Washington POST "gladdened" its readers with the sinister headline "Return to Chemical Weapons?" The newspaper reports the Pentagon's intention to produce a "new type" of chemical weapon--binary weapons.

An angry protest at the orgy of militarism was recently at the international conference for the prohibition of nuclear weapons held in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Its participants demanded concrete action to liquidate all types of mass destruction weapons and to create nonnuclear zones of peace and the rejection of military adventures.

The demand for the creation of zones of peace has recently assumed special topicality. A vast region--the Indian Ocean, the world's third largest, which, together with its adjoining seas, covers 74,917,000 square kilometers--is threatened with militarization. The ocean extends from the east coast of Africa to western Australia. Contrary to the un-approved proposal to turn this ocean into a zone of peace, American imperialists are rapidly stepping up their military presence there.

Diego Garcia Island, which Britain wrested from the country of Mauritius by blackmail and deception, has become the chief strong point of the U.S. military. [paragraph continues]

In December 1966 London granted Washington the right to have a base on the island until the year 2016. As much as 10 years ago engineer construction marines brigades began constructing military installations on the sly.

Today the small atoll, which covers only 27 square kilometers, has been literally crushed by the weight of the combat hardware and ammunition which has been brought in. Diego Garcia has been turned into an airbase where Galaxy C-5A transport aircraft regularly land, bringing military freight from the United States. A floating base for "Dixie" destroyers and also a large group of container ships, oil tankers, freighters and other ships designed to supply the gendarme "rapid deployment force" being knocked together by the Pentagon are based on the island. The military base is continuing to be enlarged. The Pentagon intends to spend $1 billion on modernizing it.

Diego Garcia is just the center of a web of military bases enmeshing vast expanses. The United States has acquired the port of Mombasa, a number of airfields in Kenya and military bases in Oman for its own use. Australia is prepared to grant the United States bases in the east of the country. The Pentagon is continuing to spin a sinister web. Defense Secretary H. Brown has reported that talks are being held with other countries on securing new bases.

According to the secretary, the United States is stationing in advance in the Indian Ocean region stores of sufficient military hardware and supplies to ensure operations by three marines landing brigades and several air force squadrons. But, according to hints from Washington, the U.S. military presence is not confined even to this. Appetite comes with eating. In the next 5 years the annual spending on the ocean's militarization will amount to approximately $3 billion. Then the military will undoubtedly request new billions--the Pentagonites' habits are well known.

As we see, the American naval armada of 30 ships, including the aircraft carriers Eisenhower and Constellation, which is now looming off Iran's shores, is in no way a temporary "show of strength" occasioned, as Washington propagandists maintain, by the events in Iran and Afghanistan. And the present voyage of five landing ships with 1,800 marines on board and the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal first to Kenya and then to the Arabian Sea is certainly no coincidence. The Pentagon confirms that the U.S. Marines, as the vanguard of the "rapid deployment force," will be in the region on a "permanent basis," while aircraft carriers and other warships will always plow the waters of the ocean. In the future it is planned to create a new, 5th U.S. fleet of 40-50 ships.

In a recent interview in the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT the Pentagon chief unequivocally proclaimed the United States the military hegemon of the Indian Ocean. He emphatically stressed that the United States, which "possesses very great potential for its military presence, is the only country" capable of withstanding the enemy in that region. "As an alliance, NATO can hardly do much on a military plane," he added.

We see here an intention to make the Indian Ocean American. It is not for nothing that sailors of the U.S. Navy already slightingly call the ocean "Station Gonzo." The slang word "gonzo" means "stupefying."

The policeman's nightstick is poised over a vast basin. This arouses legitimate alarm and indignation in the peoples of the region. A resolute rebuff was dealt to Washington's hegemonist claims in the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean. Practically all littoral and mainland states demand the liquidation of military bases, the Iraqi delegate summed up. Who gave the United States the right to be a policeman in this region?--he asked angrily.

The American policemen were criticized sharply at a session of the Indian Parliament. Mauritius' legitimate demand for its primordial island to be returned to it meets with the support of India and other countries. Soviet people resolutely condemn the U.S. militarist activeness in this region.

Imperialist policy, which runs counter to the peoples' fundamental interests, has no future. In the acute confrontation with militarism the fighters for peace and progress resolutely uphold man's most sacred right--the right to life--and, in the end, will undoubtedly gain the upper hand. Life is stronger than death!

OLYMPIC VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR DENIES FOOD POISONING 'SLANDER'

LD121037 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 3

[TASS special correspondents V. Itkin and V. Kulikov interview with I.I. Kholod, general director of the Olympic village administration: "Haven of Hospitality"]

[Text] Moscow--"I presented symbolic village keys to representatives of all 81 delegations who stayed there. Until I hand over the real keys to the people who will take up permanent residence in the apartments, I intend to stay at my post," I.I. Kholod, general director of the Olympic village administration, said. The Olympic village officially closed 7 August and the last delegations, specifically those from Ethiopia, Denmark and the Dominican Republic, have left.

"Ivan Ivanovich, are you satisfied with your Olympic activity?"

"If you had asked me that question yesterday I would scarcely have said yes. Today I say yes. If the massive 'ships' called the Olympic village has safely docked I feel entitled to say: 'Yes, a gigantic amount of work has been done and we have coped with it.'"

"Do you intend to stay much longer at your Olympic post ?"

"Absolutely not. In September the first new residents will move in."

Ivan Ivanovich, during the games we worked at the main press center, met with foreign correspondents accredited at the Olympics and saw the foreign papers. They kept printing statements to the effect that it was boring in the Olympic village, that there was little entertainment. What can you say about this?"

"Just one thing: It is all vicious lies. Of course, we had no pornography, no striptease and no cheap pop music--all those elements of a base bourgeois culture. Instead we had real art, lofty Soviet art, and it was applauded, it was understood."

"Another thing.... I remember there being rumors about food poisoning and brawling among athletes resulting in their being sent home...."

"I repeat, all these rumors were the product of the malice of those who wish us ill, enemies of the Olympics. Yes, there were rumors to the effect that Irish athletes had been poisoned and that this allegedly prevented them from competing properly in one day's events. But the rumors were just rumors. The athletes themselves knew nothing of this. The leader of the Irish delegation talked about it in the press, saying they were not rumors but slander.

"Do you know who was idle at our Olympics? It was the cooks who came with the teams. At the beginning the Zimbabwe team cook prepared one national dish and the Indian team cook made dressings for the delegation on a few occasions, but then they stopped work. The European countries' cooks did not even start work in our dining rooms and restaurants.

Munich Olympics chef Mr Bindert, whom we invited as a consultant, inspected the athletes dining room and said that no one need consult him and maybe he should learn from the Moscow cooks. The visitors were offered 140 dishes. Lord Killanin wrote in the catering combine's suggestion book: 'Thank you for a splendid dinner.' Prince de Merod (Belgium), chairman of the Medical Commission (International Olympic Committee), inspected the Olympic kitchen and gave it a high rating.

But let's return to the rumors. They said that a boxer from an African country had allegedly gotten into a brawl and had consequently been asked to leave Moscow. In fact, it was the team leadership that decided to send the athlete home. And why? Because the boxer had taken to the food. He had eaten a great deal. He was weighed and he turned out to be a good 6-7 kg over the weight at which he was supposed to box. So the team leadership sent him home to 'slim.'"

"Ivan Ivanovich, do you consider yourself fortunate?"

"Absolutely. To lay the first foundation stone of the first building in the village and present the key to its first permanent resident--believe me, that makes for happiness. Muscovites have a right to be proud of their Olympic village--the best in the history of the games and the best in the foreseeable future. At any rate, Mr (Yuberott), president of the 1984 Los Angeles Games Organizing Committee, looked over our village, called to see me and said: 'I'm staggered. Frankly, we will not be able to construct a village like that.'"

And that is not surprising. The Moscow Olympic village, like a drop of water, reflected the social gains of our people and the advantage of socialist planned management.

GRISHIN SPEECH HIGHLIGHTS SUCCESS OF OLYMPICS

LD120857 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 7 August, 1980, carries on pages 1 and 2 a 4,000-word unattributed report entitled "Honorable Mission Fulfilled With Honor" on a 6 August meeting of representatives of collectives of Moscow service workers which catered for the 1980 Moscow Olympics. The bulk of the report is devoted to the report delivered at the meeting by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. In his report Grishin said that the games had been a success despite the boycott by the United States and other states and despite attempts by "the enemies of peace and detente" to spoil the Moscow Olympics. Grishin said that all the facilities specially built for the Olympics must now be put to good use. He thanked all Moscow organizations and Muscovites who had contributed to the success of the games. The report notes that I.T. Novikov, chairman of the Olympic Organizing Committee, was present at the meeting.

UNITED STATES & CANADA

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

PRAVDA Preview

LD111413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 4

[G. Vasilyev article: "United States: Preelection Stratagems"]

[Text] The Democratic Party's National Convention, which is to elect the candidates for the country's president and vice president and also to confirm the party's election platform (program), opens in New York on 11 August. As 4 years ago the convention of the "party of the donkey" (the Democrats' symbol) is being held in the city on the banks of the Hudson in the same Madison Square Garden. But how the situation has changed! For a long time now no trace has remained of the former euphoria which in 1976 accompanied the nomination as candidate for the highest elected post in the country of the "peanut farmer", Jimmy Carter, former governor of Georgia. The party is caught up in disagreements which are being exacerbated. These are provoked by the growing dissatisfaction of Americans with the actions of the administration--with how the President and his people are managing the country's internal problems and with how and where they are leading the country in the sphere of foreign policy.

The unprecedented fall in the President's popularity which the public opinion polls show is a reflection of this deep disillusion.

Of course, the results of polls can change. The mood of the electorate in the United States is changeable. But the fact that, on entering the final stage of the election race, they have a leader with such a low rating cannot fail to arouse deep anxiety among Democrats. The congressmen and senators in this party who will soon have to face the voters are especially worried. (In the United States in a presidential election year, it is not only the White House incumbent who is reelected but also one-third of the Senate, the whole House of Representatives, a number of governors, city mayors and state legislative assemblies.)

"Disaster is a word often to be heard now in the ranks of the Democrats, at this time," the Washington correspondent of the New York DAILY NEWS writes. "Pessimists fear they will lose the White House and control of the Senate and even of the House of Representatives."

Under these conditions a movement to hold an "open" convention has emerged and is gathering strength among the ranks of the Democrats. What is this exactly?

By tradition delegates to the conventions of the two major bourgeois parties in the United States are given a highly limited role. They are obliged to vote, in any case in the first round, for the candidate who won the primary elections in the constituency they represent.

In this way, the outcome of the vote on the main issue of the convention--the nomination of the presidential candidate--is, as it were, predetermined. Carter is coming to the convention with 1,990 out of 3,331 delegates "in his pocket" (several hundred more than the minimum needed--1,666). Senator E. Kennedy, who is behind him, has over 1,200 delegates. Under normal conditions the present White House incumbent would in the first round of voting receive the mandate to represent his party at the elections and the chance to keep his post for another 4 years. However the situation this year is unusual.

Recently a group of congressmen demanded an "open" convention, that is, delegates would be freed from their original obligation and given the opportunity to vote with an eye to reality. This proposal was unexpectedly supported by the influential senator, R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the upper house of the U.S. Congress. Senator E. Kennedy, who does not wish to quit the game, insistently continues to make the same demand.

In demanding the "freeing" of the delegates, the advocates of an "open" convention do not hide their aims: to select for the decisive struggle with the Republicans for the White House and Congress a candidate who has a greater chance of success than the Democrats' present leader.

The Democrats' anxieties are part of the broader problem of the crisis of the two-party system. Ordinary Americans are profoundly pessimistic, considering that replacing a Democratic president with a Republican or vice versa gives them no real choice. In the electorate's eyes the Democratic Party is associated with the present administration's policy of undermining detente and attacking the working people's vital interests. The Republicans, who held their convention in Detroit and nominated R. Reagan as their candidate, are offering a no less aggressive militarist line on foreign policy affairs and an equally bankrupt economic policy.

Under these conditions, a third presidential candidate, Republican Congressman J. Anderson, who is running for election as an "independent," has begun attracting the attention of the press. He is helped by the fact that he is critical both of the actions of the J. Carter administration, which has compromised itself, and of the Republicans' bellicose statements which are causing great concern in the United States and abroad. According to political observers, the independent candidate could have a substantial influence on the struggle between the two main contenders for the White House.

The fact is that U.S. presidential elections are indirect elections. On 4 November the Americans, in voting for one candidate or the other, will choose not the president himself but the electors. (538 people according to the number of members of both houses of Congress plus 3 representatives from the District of Columbia). On 15 December these people, selected by the party leadership in the states, must cast their votes for the presidential candidates who won in their states. If none of the candidates receives a simple majority of the votes (at least 270), the question of choosing the president passes to the House of Representatives and that of the vice-president of the Senate, where political combinations, agreements and deals not governed by clear rules are possible. This has happened twice in U.S. history.

Such are the stratagems of the 1980 U.S. election campaign. New surprises are possible in the coming days and weeks, the connoisseurs of U.S. political cuisine warn. But no matter how the professional politicians soliciting high posts may fuss, life shows that for the people laying claim to a place at the helm of power in America there is no escape from the cardinal problems of our time, the main one of which is the vital need to preserve and strengthen peace.

## 'Open Letter' to Convention

LD111307 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 3

["Open Letter to U.S. Democratic Party Convention": "Let's Get Down to the Point"]

[Text] Gorkiy--Some 5 years ago Soviet and American cosmonauts were able to have a friendly meeting in orbit. The two crews had conversations with one another in both Russian and English, and the world rejoiced at the unprecedented joint space experiment by the two great powers--the USSR and the United States--which heralded further mutually advantageous cooperation between them in science, trade and culture! Is there any need to describe the thrill in the hearts of us, natives of the United States who are now USSR citizens. Our joy was double--both for the land where we were born and for the land where, it can be said, we have lived our whole conscious life, learned our trades, received a good education and settled down to family life....

And now the sinister winds of cold war have again begun to blow, the way they did back in the sixties. We cannot help being distressed at the fact that, as at that time, all this is happening on the initiative or, to be more accurate, at the whim of the White House administration. And, then as now, without any benefit to the American people.

Beginning by pushing the nonexistent problem of defending Soviet people's rights, J. Carter struck the first blow against cooperation between our two great peoples. Instead of using all this power primarily to safeguard the rights of his own country's citizens--the right to work, the right to housing, and so forth--the President showed--we will be forthright--a highly unhealthy interest in what was going on in other countries, mainly socialist countries.

The whole world is now well aware of the U.S. spy services' thuggish actions. It was these services that instigated the bloody coup in Chile. It is they that are supporting dictatorships in Latin America. It is they that are staging secret plots and diversions against the Iranian and Afghan peoples. We ordinary people feel terrified that the world may find itself on the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe as a result of these reckless actions by the American administration. While they arrogate to themselves the right to pronounce judgment on other people's business, the U.S. rulers are at the same time little concerned with solving domestic problems.

In the United States itself unemployment has increased sharply, inflation is growing at an unprecedented rate, and double-dyed racism is flourishing (remember the recent bloody events in Miami, for instance).

As is now becoming clear, J. Carter's "rights defense campaign" was merely the prelude to the undermining of detente. We all sighed with relief when the SALT II treaty was concluded at last in Vienna. But it turns out that while he was signing this most important document with one hand, with the other the U.S. President was already outlining plans for deploying his own medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Then he completely mothballed ratification of the SALT II treaty, deceiving the peoples' hopes.

But it was in connection with events in Afghanistan that he began to take the most desperate steps. There was the reduction of trade with the USSR, saberrattling outside the United States, and even a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. And we are painfully aware that, once again, it is primarily the talented, optimistic American people that have suffered. The cancellation of trade deliveries and deals has resulted in decreased production, firms have sustained million-dollar losses and thousands of workers have found themselves out of a job. The new armaments systems will hit the pockets of ordinary taxpayers still harder. And everyone knows what became of the boycott of the Moscow Olympics. The wonderful American athletes were driven into a corner by their President's actions.

All these failures are probably what is causing the annoyance and malice among the persons surrounding the U.S. President. They clearly feel compelled to whip up wild anti-Soviet hysteria in their country, stooping to anything. If you listen to U.S. radio stations even a little, it becomes clear that the "voices" are seeking to evoke in Americans hostility toward Soviet people, toward our system, toward our setup. Torrents of filthy lies are poured over everything of ours, everything Soviet, on the principle that the more impertinent a lie is, the more "convincing" it will be! America is accustomed to advertising. But advertising is a good thing in trade, not in politics. In politics this kind of ballyhoo can only stupefy people.

The things that are now being said about the Soviet Union: There is talk of some kind of imaginary "economic recession," of food shortages, of infant mortality, of strikes in the motor vehicle plants in Tolyatti and Gorkiy.... All these unthinkable fables anger us to the bottom of our hearts.

Take, for instance, the latest lies about a "strike" at our Gorkiy motor vehicle plant. The strike supposedly took place on 8 and 9 May this year. And, so, U.S. radio stations have reported, the leader of the American autoworkers' labor union issued a statement on this score in the New York TIMES. Without actually being able to explain the reasons for the "strike," he bitterly regretted that he could not organize his own American labor union in the Gorkiy plant or give the "strikers" moral and material assistance.

The whole thing is tricked out in such detail that it might make an impression on the ordinary American, remote from politics. What is suggested to him is that, since there are strikes in the socialist countries, as there are in the United States, there is nothing good for the working person over there either.

Let us look into this more closely. Yes, at the beginning of the thirties when the United States did not recognize the USSR, businessmen, escaping from the "great depression", conducted quite a lively trade with the Soviet Union which still did not have any developed industry. This was advantageous for both sides. It was precisely in these years that hundreds of American volunteers came to Gorkiy to build the biggest motor vehicle plant in the world. Life then was difficult for the construction workers, but they allocated the best housing for our compatriots and food products which they themselves did not have. But what impressed us most of all was the fact that these poorly dressed people, living in barracks, were avid learners and were able in record time to build and commission the motor vehicle giant in Gorkiy. And they not only commissioned it but also began to work hard there afterwards. The forge operator Aleksandr Busygin became famous throughout the world. Mr Ford himself invited him to move to the United States. However Soviet people were not accustomed to kowtowing to the Fords, Duponts and Rockerfellers and Busygin categorically refused to cross the ocean. It was precisely due to thousands of such workers that our motor vehicle plant grew and flourished before our eyes, now occupying a whole rayon of the city. How is it possible, working for ourselves to strike?!

It is true that on 8 and 9 May the Gorkiy motor vehicle plant was not working. It was not working because we, as indeed all Soviet people, were celebrating the great holiday--the 35th anniversary of the victory over German fascism. And this holiday is for us, as indeed for all Soviet people, most unforgettable and sacred. On that day a remarkable memorial was ceremonially opened near the plant in honor of fallen servicemen. Thousands and thousands of motor vehicle plant workers were at the meeting and music was heard. And how many flowers were brought by mothers, wives, children, grandchildren in memory of the dear ones and near ones who died for the freedom of the Soviet motherland! If such unforgettable celebrations are called strikes by certain U.S. trade union figures, why on earth do they not conduct such strikes in the states? But we know why and how mass strikes are conducted there...

No one here in the Soviet Union is in need of anything. If the American labor unions have some dollars to spare it is probably better to give them away to those U.S. citizens who have already exhausted their unemployment benefit.

We, of U.S. origin, who have become part of the Soviet people, having experienced with them all their joys and sorrows, are convinced that they are united in their striving to build communism and are not afraid of threats, blackmail and even more of slander. They are ready to cooperate on a mutually advantageous basis with any people which advocates peace throughout the world and firm equal businesslike relations. But now we have many doubts: Is J. Carter's administration able to conduct a reasonable policy, a policy benefiting its own people?

And a last point. Some people in America are fond of praising the free press. So we also want to use this opportunity and suggest to the editorial board of that same paper the New York TIMES to reprint our open letter so that not only members of the Democratic Party gathered at their convention, not only labor union leaders, but also all ordinary and honorable Americans may read it.

[Signed] Della Niyemi, translator; Nikolay Ludaych, musician; Yekaterina Lazarevich, Pedagogue.

## Convention Preview

LD111206 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 11 Aug, TASS--TASS special correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin and Yuriy Romantsov report:

The national convention of the ruling Democratic Party of the USA opens today in the Madison Square Garden, the biggest sports hall of New York. The main task of the convention is to nominate the candidate to the presidency of the United States from the Democratic Party, to endorse the election platform of the party and conclude the working out of the tactics of the party at the November elections to the presidency, to Congress and to local government bodies. The current President of the USA Jimmy Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy contend for the presidential nomination. 3,331 delegates of the convention were elected during the primaries that were held in spring in 35 states and at conventions of local party organisations in those places where the primary elections were not held. In accordance with the results of those elections over 1,900 out of this number are to support Carter in the first round of the voting at the convention. Senator Edward Kennedy has the support of about 1,900 delegates. One needs the support of 1,666 delegates to be nominated presidential candidate. If the established procedure is observed, J. Carter is sure to win already in the first round of the voting.

But a number of events which considerably eroded the prestige of the Carter administration have happened over the period that has passed since the primary elections. Despite reassuring pronouncements of the White House, the industrial recession, far from stopping, deepened considerably. The number of the unemployed in the USA now makes up over 8.2 million. Even according to official data, the living standards of Americans are dropping by over 5 percent a year.

Carter has not fulfilled also many other promises he gave four years ago when he was seeking the presidency. Instead of the promised reduction of military spending by 5-7 billion dollars a year, the Americans have got an additional burden of armaments running into tens of billions of dollars. The ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty that was proclaimed by Carter in the past as a priority task has been put off indefinitely.

As a result of this, according to the latest data of the public opinion poll, 82 percent of the Americans have a negative view of the foreign policy activity and 86 percent have a negative opinion of the economic policy of the administration. A great blow at the President's prestige was also dealt by the so-called "Billygate" scandal connected with dubious financial machinations and abuses of the President's brother.

In these conditions a broad movement for proclaiming the convention an open one, that is to free its delegates of the obligation to vote in the first round in accordance with the primary elections, was started in the Democratic Party. This question will be decided on the first day of the convention. In an interview to the CBS television company on Sunday Carter stated that he will in no case agree to the holding of the "open" convention for which Senator Kennedy and his supporters are pressing and will not release the committed delegates to cast a free vote.

Bourgeois propaganda is trying to present the struggle that is taking place in the Democratic Party on the eve of the convention merely as a rivalry between Carter and Kennedy. In reality the problem is much deeper. Broad masses of ordinary Americans voting for Democratic candidates demand a principally new approach to the solution of complex tasks facing the United States.

A mass demonstration outside the Madison Square Garden was held on the eve of the opening of the convention. It was held by a number of public organisations. Its participants made a protest against the course of the U.S. ruling circles at the heightening of international tensions and at the stepping up of military preparations and demanded the solution of acute social and economic problems.

First Day Reportage

LD121120 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 12 Aug, TASS--TASS special correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin and Yuriy Romantsov report:

The main issue on the agenda, who will be the Democrats' candidate at the presidential elections in November, was already settled at the first meeting of the convention of the Democratic Party of the United States here. Senator Kennedy, President Carter's principal rival, withdrew his bid for nomination.

President Jimmy Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy were seeking nomination at the convention. Jimmy Carter had come to the convention after enlisting support from the majority of the delegates way back in the primary elections and meetings of party organizations of states. The industrial recession has sharply increased, however, unemployment has gone up to 8.2 million and the international tension as a result of Washington's adventurist policy has aggravated, and the popularity of the White House has declined to an unprecedentedly low level since the primaries. According to the latest public opinion polls, only 21 per cent of the Americans approved on Jimmy Carter's activity as President.

On the eve of the opening of the convention the position of the current administration became still more complicated as a result of the scandal involving Billy Carter, the President's brother, who had been exposed of dubious financial machinations and abusing his close relationship with the President.

All this aroused dissatisfaction of the rank-and-file of the Democratic Party and led to a movement for making the convention "open" i.e. authorizing the delegates to vote at their own discretion and not as committed by the results of the primaries. The delegates, supporting this proposal, sharply criticized the administration's domestic and foreign policy. They recalled that Jimmy Carter, campaigning for his nomination in 1976, pledged full employment and stable prices. Today, however, the United States has 1.1 million more jobless as compared with 1976. As for price "stability", by the end of the current administration's term of office, prices will rise at an annual level of over 12 per cent as compared with five per cent four years ago.

Washington's foreign policy, aimed at subversion of detente and stepping up the arms race was also criticised. Senator McGovern, for instance, who in 1972 sought presidential nomination from the Democratic Party, vividly described the difficulties of his electorate in South Dakota as a result of the increase in military expenditures, the development of the "MX" missile system and the "absolutely unjustified embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union". All the troubles of the people of South Dakota, the senator emphasized, are also typical for other states of the USA.

In support of the proposal for an "open" convention a mass demonstration was held in New York of various public organizations whose members usually vote for the Democratic Party ticket. As always in conditions of so-called "American democracy" however, everything was settled not in the session's halls, but in the so-called smoking rooms i.e. backstage, where the Democratic Party bosses settle issues. As a result, the "open" convention proposal was rejected by 1936 votes to 1391 with four abstentions. That is why Senator Kennedy, addressing a press conference at the end of the day, said that he would not seek nomination for the presidential elections.

The convention today has to endorse the Democratic Party election platform.

PUBLIC DISSATISFIED WITH CONTENDING PARTIES

LD120208 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Many Americans, if the news media are to be trusted, are quite skeptical about the national Democratic convention that has opened in New York. The Republican convention held in Detroit last month was also viewed without much enthusiasm and this feeling of disappointment with the leadership of the country's two major political parties is obviously well grounded. This is what our observer Vladislav Kozyakov writes on the subject:

With reference to the current election campaign, many Americans complain that the presidential hopefuls of the two major political parties lack the necessary personality. Are the voters disappointed only with the individuality of the presidential contenders or are there some deeper reasons for their disappointment? To be sure, the habit of forgetting election pledges as soon as the election is over is an old and typical feature of the U.S. election system but this time it has beaten all previous records. The Democratic administration has failed to live up to its promises given 4 years ago in virtually all major issues of the country's home and foreign policy the life and well being of the broad masses depend on. Unemployment, inflation and urban crisis have not been alleviated, they thrive.

The life of the blacks and other minorities has not been improved, it has further deteriorated. Military spending has not been decreased by $5 or $7, it is jumped by $40 billion and the promised easing of tension has turned into a sharp aggravation of international relations. In short, now it is absolutely clear that the Americans who voted in 1976 for the Democrats, trusting their election pledges, have been deceived. And it is noteworthy that in the past 4 years the Republicans have also failed to put forward some constructive program that would help resolve the national problems in the interests of the broad masses.

The current election campaign in the United States also shows that those who benefit from the rivalry between the countrys' two major political parties are the two masters: big business interests, particularly the oil corporations, and weaponry makers. While millions of American families suffer from the growing unemployment and soaring prices these business interests build up their profits. Naturally, big business spares no funds for such events as the Republican and Democratic election conventions. These conventions are viewed as huge political shows. But despite their splendor and pomposity both shows, in Detroit and in New York, have failed to dispel the disappointment and skepticism felt by many Americans because people cannot but see that the fierce fight between the two party machineries brings little changes for the better, if any, in the life of the nation.

CARTER SIGNS BILL FOR CHINA TRADE

LD091726 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 9 August, TASS--The United States President Carter signed a bill which was earlier endorsed by Congress and which officially institutes so-called corporation for private capital investments abroad and authorizes it to carry out business operations in China. As is noted here, the 'corporation' is a federal institution which is called upon to uphold the interests of U.S. private companies which have capital investments in the economy of the PRC, and its founding gives the green light to economic penetration of that country by U.S. monopolies.

COOPERATION WITH PRC MIGHT REBOUND ON UNITED STATES

LD111132 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--U.S.-Chinese military and technological relations might be far more dangerous than advantageous for the United States, writes the Soviet journal USA: ECONOMY, POLICY, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA]. In an article about scientific and technological contacts of the United States with China, the journal writes that according to Washington's calculations, the advanced technological and scientific base of the United States might become one of the instruments for gearing Beijing to the USA, of the policy of further intensification of great-power chauvinism and anti-Sovietism, and of the playing of the "China card" in relations with the Soviet Union. Washington is striving to push Beijing to further speedy development of such military equipment and technology that would be meant for confrontation with the Soviet Union and its friends, is striving to ensure that Chinese military equipment has anti-Soviet purposes.

But the attempts of the Washington administration to convince the Americans that Beijing's military-strategic plans, allegedly, do not threaten security of the United States are based on dubious considerations. This was confirmed again when China tested in the southern part of the Pacific a ballistic booster rocket capable of reaching the territory of the United States, the journal writes.

VASHEDCHENKO CASTIGATES CARTER FOR DENUNCIATION OF IRAN

LD111959 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 11 Aug 80

["Escalation of Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 August TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

It looks as if the present Washington administration has altogether stopped respecting the standards of relations between civilized states and believes that, by the right of a strong country, everything is allowed to it, including military threats, blackmail and gross interference in other countries' home affairs.

A spectacular sign of this hegemonist stance in international relations was President Jimmy Carter's yesterday's interview to the CBS network in which he violently attacked Iran and its statesmen, politicians and church leaders. Blind with hatred of that country, the U.S. President said the United States had to deal not with a rational government but a group of fanatics there.

Carter's insults of the Iranian people, their country and leaders reflect the bitterness of U.S. imperialism over the loss of its positions in that country. Carter's statements leave no doubt about Washington's irreconcilable hostility to the Iranian popular revolution and transformations in Iran that followed the overthrow of the pro-American shah regime.

They also indicate that the United States does not accept the present power in Iran and has not given up attempts to depose it. To this end, the Carter administration has concentrated a massive naval and air force near Iranian coasts. The Pentagon is setting up a system of military bases in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and stations there its interventionist rapid deployment corps.

The United States has already resorted to its military network (?there) to carry out a subversive military operation against Iran, an act of brutal violence and interference with, and violation of that independent country's sovereignty.

Reports from Washington indicate that the Carter administration does not ease military and political pressure on Iran combined with subversive activities inside it by remaining agents of the shah and the CIA.

Carter's attacks on the Iranian Government and its leaders cannot be assessed in that climate other than as an open call for stepped-up hostilities to revolutionary Iran. The political message behind those statements and actions of the American President is to bring about restoration of the old system in Iran which existed under the shah, when the United States met with no obstacles plundering it of its natural wealth, unceremoniously interfering with its home affairs and using it as a watchdog of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East.

BOYCOTT 'ANOTHER CONSIDERABLE FAILURE' FOR ADMINISTRATION

LD120957 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": The Lessons of the Olympics"]

[Text] The fact that the fifth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was crowned by the magnificent, not to say triumphal conclusion of the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow can only be regarded as sheer chance.

But there is neither chance nor pure coincidence but an inner logic in the fact that the Olympics were held and did end in this way in today's troubled world, despite the frantic campaign to boycott the games which became almost psychopathic. To a considerable extent this is also the direct result of the Final Act's normalizing influence on the world today. The spirit of Helsinki and an atmosphere of peace, mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples reigned at the Olympics which neutralized, as if by disinfecting it, the flood of ill-will and malice from across the Atlantic and from some places here in Europe.

They were a special Olympics for the Olympic movement and they proved an outstanding international event of an entirely positive and constructive character. It is probable that, all in all, those who were fortunate enough to attend the Olympic events and many of the 1.5 billion people on all continents who followed the games on television considerably revised their views and feelings as they watched the festival of sport.

The first thing that occurred to them of course, was how ignominiously and resoundingly the boycott had failed and how trivial, provincial and absurd it looked against the background of all the great and pure things that took place at the Olympics. It was clear to them that the boycott had failed even before the opening fanfare. They realized how it had turned out and whom it had turned against when they saw the scale of the Olympics and sensed the spirit of cordiality and fraternity which dominated them.

As he looks through the bars a prisoner with a fertile imagination can, if he so wishes, can console himself with the thought that it is not he who is in prison but the rest of the world. The peculiar medals presented the other day by the White House leader to American athletes who were prevented from competing in the Moscow Olympics are very reminiscent of this kind of consolation. Whom did they deceive, what did they achieve? They made the whole world, including a large part of the U.S. population, laugh and some of the humiliated and outraged American sportsmen weep on receiving the artificial medals. It seems these tears will be long remembered and will prove costly. In fact, payment is already being made. Some 1.5 billion viewers could not resist the conclusion--they were directly prompted by the spectacle on the White House lawn--that as the American empire crumbles its leaders are going to pieces too.

So there is yet another considerable failure for the current American administration to add to the many others, and it is obviously a particularly painful one because heightened attention was devoted to efforts to wreck the Olympics, and they became a kind of obsession. It was a mystery at first: So much passion in connection with sporting events! Subsequently the mystery was unraveled--it was not just a boycott of the Olympics to "punish" the Soviet Union but, to a certain extent, an infomation blockade against our country and against the truth about it. They were very much against people coming from all ends of the earth to Moscow and finding out how our country lives and what sustains it, what Soviet people feel. They were against it because then it would be more difficult to slander the Soviet Union. And this slander is the foundation of most of Washington's military-strategic principles--this slander of which Albert Einstein said in December 1953: "How much longer are we going to tolerate power-hungry politickers sowing fear of communism to gain political advantage?"

The great Einstein's question remains open, alas: The same old methods are being used to mislead Americans and others besides. On the other hand, it is obviously more difficult than before to lie, slander and set peoples at each other's throats. The total, unmitigated failure of the Olympic boycott is sound confirmation of this. And, going back to the Helsinki jubilee, one cannot avoid seeing a very close link between this and the Final Act adopted there. [paragraph continues]

"This document is unique, just as the European conference itself is unique. I would say it is a message from the generation which has experienced the horrors of World War II to those who should be reliably guaranteed the supreme human right--the right to live, the right to peace," L.I. Brezhnev said in reply to the PRAVDA editorial board's questions.

This latter generation was widely represented at the Moscow Olympics. In the 16 days of the Olympics they proved their worth not only in sport but also in human contacts, in friendship, in that which is ultimately of decisive significance if people want to avert the threat of a new world war.

ZAMYATIN WRITES ON MUSKIE SPEECH AT CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

AU120738 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Leonid Zamyatin (APN): "Washington's False Game; on the Statement by U.S. Secretary of State"]

[Text] When Senator E. Muskie became U.S. secretary of state, the American press tried to present his nomination in the light of the claim that he would continue the line carried out in this function by C. Vance. The circumstances under which Vance had to leave the Department of State and to confirm openly his disagreement with President Carter's inconsistent and frequently unpredictable policy in foreign policy matters are very well known.

Since E. Muskie's entry into the State Department a lot has been said--even by Muskie himself--about his adhering to his own, independent course, independent of the President's adviser.

In this light it is impossible to disregard E. Muskie's speech during the congressional negotiations, which contained a review of the Carter administration's concepts and approaches to a number of international problems. The negotiations took place a few days ago in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

It can be said that in his statement E. Muskie sketched the basic directions of the Carter administration's foreign policy activities in placing in the forefront matters connected with events in Afghanistan. And from this "viewpoint" he tried to analyze U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.

E. Muskie spoke of the administration's endeavors to revive stable relations with the USSR, to "reduce tension and expand cooperation with the Soviet Union"; he spoke of "the United States being uninterested in cold war" and of its "willingness to reckon with the USSR's legitimate interests as a world power."

However, Mr Muskie made all this dependent on the demand that "the Soviet Union change above all its conduct in various areas of the world." And in this context he declared that he is willing to continue the course of maintaining pressure on the Soviet Union; he thereby merely reminded us of the anti-Soviet actions of the Carter administration.

Or do they not realize in Washington that such a line is not in keeping with the aim of improving Soviet-American relations?

The U.S. President and his entourage have already done a lot to poison the international atmosphere and to sow hostility among the peoples.

As we have stated above, in his statement Mr Muskie tried to narrow down the matters of Soviet-American relations to a single question--that of Afghanistan--and to limit the entire perspective of Soviet-American relations as such to this problem. At the same time the secretary of state declared that, allegedly, he sees no "signs of the Soviet Union being interested in a political settlement." The withdrawal of part of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan that was announced last month is--he said--a "redeployment of troops." He further claimed that "the Russians' declaration was not followed by any steps that would prove that they are willing to discuss a political solution of the problem."

However, the truth is otherwise. Mr Muskie is, in fact, laying down the facts imprecisely. The proposals on the political settlement are contained in the well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980. The Soviet Union has come out in support of that initiative. The substance of this problem is rather telling. In our opinion the substance had been discussed also with the United States. [as published] But it is precisely because of pressure from the United States that the countries neighboring on Afghanistan are refusing to discuss the proposals aimed at a political settlement.

The United States foresees a totally different "political settlement." And this is testified to by E. Muskie's statement. It speaks again about a so-called temporary settlement, the substance of which is reduced to achieving a switch [vymena] in the existing government in Afghanistan. In other words, what the United States cannot accomplish through intervention, it wants to achieve by other methods.

In the search for a political settlement we lack, above all, a realistic approach by the United States, as well as by the countries the United States is using for its goal of raising tension in that area.

The United States has acutely aggravated the international situation and created a considerable threat to peace and security. The whole world knows this very well. At the same time the essence of the entire matter does not in the least lie in Afghan affairs. They are merely a pretext to increase tension, to justify the steps recently undertaken by the Carter administration against peace and detente.

MURAVYEN HITS MUSKIE COMMENT ON AS-SADAT, JERUSALEM

LD112048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1531 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 August, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslaw Muravyev writes:

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie declared in an interview with the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT on Sunday that Israeli annexation of the eastern part of Jerusalem does not determine, allegedly, the final fate of that city, and therefore the actions of Tel Aviv should not discourage Egypt.

In this way the United States is trying to help Cairo find a justification for new concessions to the Israeli aggressor and at the same time is pushing As-Sadat towards a renewal of talks on the question of so-called "autonomy" for the Palestinians on occupied Arab lands. In Washington, obviously, there is no doubt that these appeals will have an effect. There is every reason for such a conviction. The Egyptian president has more than once put himself in the pose of an offended character, and the political spectacle has always ended in the same way--As-Sadat has allowed himself to be persuaded and has returned to the talks table.

This is how things are now. Even before Tel Aviv's annexation of Jerusalem through legislative consolidation, the Egyptian president stated that a united Jerusalem could become the Israeli capital so long as Islamic flags were raised over the mosques of its eastern sector. The Arabs world took as another step on the road of betrayal As-Sadat's call for the creation of a new world center of religions on Mount Sinai, which is in essence a call to give up Arab rights in relation to Jerusalem.

The statement by U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie is fresh proof of the fact that Washington, which is trying at any price to maintain the separate Camp David deal, which is to its advantage, is openly indulging the expansionist course of Israel, which has led to the annexation of Jerusalem. By shuting its eyes to the Israeli clique and constantly pushing the As-Sadat regime onto the path of betraying Arab interests, the United States shows the whole hypocrisy of its policy in the Near East, which in words is aimed at a settlement of the Near East problem, but in fact, at dragging out a solution.

KHIEU SAMPHAN THANKS FOR AID 'LETS CAT OUT OF BAG'

LD091234 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 9 Aug, TASS--One of the leaders of the still remaining Pol Pot bands, Khieu Samphan who is calling himself "premier", in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper Washington POST voiced an ardent gratitude to the USA for its aid and diplomatic support. He also said that food and other aid, which is sent by the Government of the United States and private U.S. organizations allegedly for the starving Kampucheans, "helped us very much".

Though a spokesman of the State Department hurried to state that the USA had no intention to give military and economic aid to the Pol Pot men, Samphan's pronouncements caused an obvious confusion in Washington's official circles. The Carter administration would like to keep secret the contacts with the Pol Pot men. But the zeal of the butcher of the Kampuchean people let the cat out of the bag.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN 'LIBERATION'

LD111527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to Anniversary"]

[Text] A soiree for participants in the liberation of Korea was held in Moscow on 6 August. Representatives of the Soviet public noted in their speeches that 35 years ago the Soviet Army inflicted defeat on militarist Japan and completed its liberation mission in Korea, and this marked the start of a new epoch in the Korean people's history. The working people of North Korea became masters of their own destiny for the first time and received the opportunity to build an independent democratic state. Soviet people, the speakers stressed, welcomed the development between the two countries of relations of friendship and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They wish the Korean people new successes in socialist building and in the struggle for the peaceful, democratic unification of their motherland.

Taking part in the soiree was Col (Kan Son Cher), army, navy and air force attache to the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

'REJOINDER' ON JAPANESE MILITARIZATION UNDER U.S., PRC PRESSURE

LD111547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Mkrtchyan: "Accelerated Militarization"]

[Text] Recently the United States and China have been pursuing a coordinated policy of open pressure on Japan, seeking to speed up its military preparations. They are gambling here on whipping up chauvinist moods in Japanese political and business circles, making use, in particular, of the thesis that Japan's influence on the course of international events supposedly does not correspond with its economic potential. Washington and Beijing are fighting for Japan's accelerated militarization as a means of eliminating this "disparity".

Japanese conservatives are responding readily to such solicitations from the United States and China. According to foreign press figures, at present over 2,200 Japanese industrial enterprises are engaged in fulfilling military orders, and appropriations for military purposes are this year over 2 trillion yen. At the beginning of 1980, together with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Japan took part for the first time in major multinational maneuvers--"Rimpac-80." And all this is taking place in a country whose constitution proclaims the rejection of war and of the creation of armed forces.

The increase of military appropriations in the United States, the hurried buildup of armed forces by China and the revival of Japanese militarism are all evidence of the knocking together of a new alliance and attempts to create an explosive situation in Asia.

KARMAL REMARKS ON MUSLIM HOLIDAY NOTED

LD112148 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, August 11, TASS--President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal praised the heroic struggle led by the Afghan people for the implementation of the April revolution ideals, on the occasion of the coming Id al-Fitr holiday. "Our working people", Babrak Karmal said, "oppose the bitter attacks of imperialism and reaction which have used the sacred name of Islam to interfere in Afghanistan's affairs by means of subversion, killings and aggression."

Babrak Karmal urged the people of Afghanistan to unite and build a new, free, and progressive society and overcome retardedness. In conclusion Babrak Karmal called on all Moslem countries to make a united front against the schemes of Zionism, render support to the Palestinian people and contribute to the exercise of their legitimate rights, and support the revolutionary and anti-imperialist movement in Iran.

GOVERNOR OF BALKH PROVINCE CITED ON SECURITY

LD111220 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 August, TASS--Designs of imperialist flunkeys, who are trying to undermine the peaceful life in the country, encounter a resolute rebuff from the people. This has been stated to a BAKHTAR correspondent by the governor of the Balkh Province. Security in ensured, on the whole, in the Balkh Province, the governor said. But there are still separate cases of banditism and terror. Many assassins and terrorists, those who set fire to peasant crops, have been detained as a result of joint actions of the armed forces, units of party activists and security forces, and will soon face trial.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM

LD121028 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 12 Aug, TASS--The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan received with indignation the report that the Israeli Knesset proclaimed Jerusalem as Israel's "eternal and united" capital, says a statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan circulated here. The Afghan people joins hundreds of millions of Moslems and the world public opinion in condemning this act of aggression which constitutes a gross violation of the United Nations decisions. The return of Jerusalem under Arab sovereignty is a necessary condition for achieving peace in the Middle East, the statement says.

BAKHTAR CITED ON FIGHTING IN HERAT, QONDOZ PROVINCES

LD121034 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 12 Aug, TASS--In the last three days, units of the armed forces and security forces detained 35 terrorists and gunmen, including one Pakistani, in various districts of Herat Province, the BAKHTAR agency reports. Ten gunmen were killed in clashes. American, Chinese and Pakistani made arms were seized. Earlier, on August 9th, another group of gangsters were arrested in Herat. Arms, ammunition and documents seized from them indicate their contact with abroad. The BAKHTAR agency also reported that the first party volunteer detachment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has been sent to Qondoz to fight against mercenary gangs.

'SELF-DEFENSE DETACHMENTS' FIGHTING AFGHAN BANDITS

LD111125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Helping the People's Army"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 August--According to reports from Qondoz, self-defense detachments comprising patriotically minded working people are giving the people's army and police substantial assistance in eliminating terrorist gangs which are penetrating the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from abroad. As a result of the operations conducted by them, life in the villages and towns of this region of the country is returning to normal.

Fighters from the local self-defense detachment took an active part in routing a gang which was terrorizing the population of Parwan, in the center of the country. The whole Afghan people are rising in the struggle against the bandits, BAKHTAR notes.

KHOLOV-LED DELEGATION VISITS INDIA 11 AUG

Reception by Indian President

LD111434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Delhi, 11 Aug (TASS)--Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India, received today a visiting delegation of the Soviet public led by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and of the Soviet people, the head of the Soviet delegation warmly greeted the president, government and people of India on the occasion of the forthcoming 33d anniversary of the country's independence and the 9th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of India.

During the talk that took place, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy expressed deep satisfaction with the relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, the foundation of which had been laid by Jawaharlal Nehru. I, said the president, would particularly like to note the great contribution to the cause of friendship between our peoples now being made personally by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Naturally, continued the president, despite the closest friendship between our countries, we also have certain differences concerning our approach to solving a number of problems. But such differences occur even between the closest of friends.

The president of India highly assessed the achievements of the Soviet Union in the spheres of economy and the development of national cultures of the USSR peoples. These achievements, he said, I had occasion to see in Siberia, Tashkent, Samarkand and other cities and republics of the Soviet Union.

News Conference

For Delhi radio coverage of the visit of Presidium Deputy Chairman Makhmadula Kholov to India and AFP reportage on his news conference on Afghanistan see the India Section of the 12 August South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BULANTSEV: 'DIRECT THREAT' TO INDIAN 'NATIONAL SECURITY'

LD111410 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 August, TASS--TASS news analyst, Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Intensive concentration of Chinese and Pakistani troops along India's northern frontiers has been qualified in India as a direct threat to its national security. According to reports from Delhi, troops of the People's Republic of China and Pakistan are being moved these days to the area of the Karakorum Highway. International observers directly linked this demonstration of military force with Beijing's recent diplomatic demarche--the transfer for an indefinite period of time of the visit to India by Foreign Minister Huang Hua. In Beijing they seemingly intend "to teach a lesson" to India for her independent foreign-policy course or at least to intimidate her.

India's concern over the concentration of Chinese and Pakistani troops on the Karakorum Highway is understandable: This highway runs just 150 kilometres away from Srinagar--the administrative centre of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Chinese continue intensive military construction in Tibet. A network of airdromes that can receive planes at any time of the year has been established there according to reports of the international press. China deployed in Tibet nuclear weapons and means of their delivery. One should not be particularly sagacious to say against whom these military preparations are directed.

All these disquieting events take place against the background of consolidation of the close alliance between the military dictatorship of Pakistan and Beijing chauvinists which is based, above all, on the common anti-Indian stand. Really, the military rulers of Pakistan and the present-day Beijing Mandarins have much in common in this respect. Indian lands have long been the cherished desire of Beijing which illegally occupies a significant part of the Indian territory. Islamabad, in its turn, allowed China to drive the Karakorum route on the territory that has been the subject of long controversy with India. On the long list of provocations committed by the Maoists against Asian countries is an aggression against India. Pakistan with the help of arms received from China and the United States three times took the path of military ventures against India.

China has recently signed with Pakistan an agreement on the delivery to the latter of a 2,000 million dollar worth of arms which exceeds several times Pakistan's defence requirements. These weapons are already being delivered by the Karakorum Highway. Now, China with the knowledge of the Pakistani authorities is building the second highland highway, parallel to the Karakorum Highway. A particular place in the Pakistani-Chinese collusion against India is held by the development of nuclear weapons being effected by Islamabad with the help of Chinese specialists.

The Beijing-Islamabad military alliance which is becoming more clear in form, aggravates tension in south and south-west Asia, provokes escalation of "cold war" in that area of the world.

GANDHI ON THREATS POSED BY PAKISTAN, PRC-TRAINED 'ELEMENTS'

LD120747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "I. Gandhi's Speech"]

[Text] Delhi, 7 August--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, addressing the upper chamber of Parliament today, stated that the "Indian Government possesses information on Pakistan's aspiration to acquire its own atomic bomb." "Certain states are helping it in this," she noted.

In reply to deputies' questions about military preparations in Pakistan Indira Gandhi announced that India has protested to those countries which are supplying Pakistan with weapons and has drawn their attention to the fact that this poses a serious threat to India. India, the prime minister continued, informed Pakistani Foreign Minister Aga Shahi during his visit to Delhi of its viewpoint concerning the danger which Pakistan's arms buildup will pose.

To a question on the appearance of Chinese weapons in India, Indira Gandhi said: "India has every grounds for suspecting that elements who have undergone training in China are inflaming tension on our eastern borders. They crossed the Indian border, underwent military training and returned to India armed with Chinese weapons."

U.S.-PRC RAPPROCHEMENT GENERATES GROWING ANXIETY IN INDIA

LD110907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "Valid Anxiety"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 August--The rapprochement between the United States and China is giving rise to increasing anxiety in India. Many Indian political observers write that it is already taking the form of a "Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axis."

India's HINDUSTAN TIMES writes of the nonaligned countries' anxiety in relation to the consequences of this deal for the countries of South and Southeast Asia. If the United States and China are really concerned about peace they should stop supporting the Afghan rebels. As for the Kampuchean question, it would have resolved itself long ago if it had not been for the desire of the Chinese leaders to "teach a lesson" to neighboring countries.

Plans to divide spheres of influence in Asia among the participants of the alliance which is being formed are concealed behind anti-Soviet talk, says an article published in Delhi's NATIONAL HERALD.

IZVESTIYA: LAO PEOPLE 'CONFIDENT' DESPITE THAI BORDER TROUBLES

LD111057 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 August, 1980, in the Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "On the Banks of the Mekong," a 1,600-word Vientiane-datelined "Lao Reportage" from Correspondent B. Vinogradov. The correspondent describes a visit to the Lao village of (Khoksay) on the Mekong border with Thailand, and cites a villager's account of an incident in June when a party of "bandits" crossed from Thailand, demanded that the man's "whole family" return with them across the border, threatened him, and robbed him when he refused. The day after this incident, Vinogradov writes, "a Thai patrol boat tried to cross the border and enter Lao territorial waters," but was driven back by local border guards. He continues:

"It is now common knowledge that this was a preplanned hostile action against Laos. The Thai authorities exploited it to unilaterally close the border--that is, to cut the routes whereby trade takes place between Laos and other countries. In conversation with me about this issue, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister (Sinkapo) said:

"'Various actions have taken place in the past that have worsened relations between our countries. However, we have always tried to show restraint and patience in pursuing a course of establishing friendly relations with all Southeast Asian countries. Thanks to this, it has been possible to reduce tension on the border and to preserve an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation. Last January, for instance, a joint statement was signed which expressed the mutual desire to turn the Mekong River into a border of peace and good neighborliness. But the improvement of relations between the Lao and Thai peoples is clearly not to the taste of certain circles in Thailand, which are prepared to follow blindly the provocative course of Beijing and Washington in fueling tension in the region.'

"Yes, the 'neighbor across the river,' as people here call Thailand, has this time resorted once again to the old unworthy method that has been used before when reactionary forces, egged on by the Maoists, have fueled another anti-Lao campaign.

"The situation is also uneasy now on the republic's northern borders. For more than a year now Laos has been constantly threatened with aggression by another neighbor--China. I was told at the Foreign Ministry that the Beijing expansionists are continuing to mass military units near the Lao-Chinese border.

"But despite the political blackmail and military threats, the Lao people remain confident and self-possessed. You see this for yourself when you visit industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives and meet with statesmen and ordinary working people."

Vinogradov describes a visit to a tobacco factory and outlines the scope of agricultural work in Laos, citing the remarks of Deputy Agriculture Minister Boupha. Vinogradov notes the "increasing scale" of "cooperation between our countries," exemplified in "Soviet specialists' help" in setting up a model state farm. He concludes:

"The support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries strengthens the Lao people's belief in success in building socialism. Laos has reliable friends. Their faithful friendship and fraternal solidarity are the most reliable guarantee of that success."

BREZHNEV, HONECKER HOLD 'FRIENDLY MEETING' IN CRIMEA

LD111712 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 August, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a friendly meeting in the Crimea today with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker who arrived in the Soviet Union for a brief holiday.

The participants in the meeting informed each other about the work conducted by the communists and working people in both countries on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany made a great deal of political work over the decades, as a result of which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR became allies, comrades-in-arms, and friends.

Relations between the two countries are based on a firm foundation, they include versatile intensive links along party, state and public lines, close ideological cooperation in the economic sphere. It is planned to carry out an extensive complex of integration measures in the forthcoming five years, which are envisaged by the programme of specialization and cooperation of production between the two countries, as well as by long-term purpose-oriented programmes of cooperation worked out within the CMEA frameworks. Cooperation in engineering, instrument-making, chemical industry and other branches which are of key importance for scientific and technical progress will be further. [as received]

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker exchanged views on topical problems of international politics. They noted that although the course of the most reactionary imperialist circles and Beijing hegemonists towards heightening international tensions does not attain their aims the situation remains complicated and tense. There is no advancement towards a just settlement of the existing conflict situations. While seeking military superiority over the socialist states, the United States is escalating the arms race, instigating to it its partners and getting away from solving problems, which complicate international life, through negotiations. At the same time it is obvious that peace will become more firm and reliable should a real turn be secured towards disarmament on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The USSR and the GDR together with other Warsaw Treaty member-states intend to continue efforts to achieve measures on military detente and reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe. A European conference on military detente and disarmament, on whose convocation it is vitally important to reach accord during the forthcoming Madrid meeting, can become an important stage on that path.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker regard as especially important conscientious attitude to international treaties and agreements which became landmarks in developing the process of detente and forming its legal basis. A need was stressed in that connection to strictly respect the legitimate interests of the socialist German Democratic Republic, just as any other sovereign state.

In the course of the conversation the sides noted an outstanding success of the 22nd Olympic games. The Moscow Olympics became an instructive event in many respects. It actually showed who comes out for developing relations and strengthening friendship between peoples, and who comes out against.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker was held in a cordial atmosphere and was marked by the identity of views on all the questions which were discussed.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Blatov took part in the meeting.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES AWARD FROM CSSR AMBASSADOR

LD111358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador in the Soviet Union, today presented to Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Order of Victorious February, awarded to him for his services to the development of friendship and comradely cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, and the USSR and the CSSR.

MALTSEV HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR ROMANIAN ENVOY

LD111529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "In a Warm Atmosphere"]

[Text] In connection with the 35th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Romania, V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, gave a luncheon for T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, and Romanian Embassy staff, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

POLISH BUILDING MINISTER ENDS MOSCOW VISIT

LD092102 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 August PAP--Poland's Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry Edward Barszcz, accompanied by a group of specialists, stayed in Moscow. He held talks in the State Committee for Construction of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in the Ministry of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises and in the Ministry of Energy and Electrification of the USSR. The talks centered round the realization of decisions agreed upon by the Polish and Soviet prime ministers on May 7 this year.

Both sides discussed matters connected with the course and further development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in construction, especially in the sphere of services rendered by Polish construction industry in building energy plants and pipelines in the USSR.

COLLABORATION IN QUEST FOR OIL IN BALTIC REPORTED

LD081407 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 August 1980 publishes on page 4 under the headline "Toward the Marine Deposits" a 650-word answer by TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent Zbigniew Wrobel to a Moscow reader's query about prospecting work in the Baltic by the USSR and other countries. The reply begins:

"Scientific research carried out in 1976-1979 on the Baltic shelf within the territorial waters of the three socialist states bordering on the Baltic--the USSR, Poland and the GDR--showed that the Baltic seabed conceals considerable quantities of valuable raw materials and minerals, including, possibly, reserves of oil and gas. This geophysical research was carried out by scientists from the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR within the framework of the first stage of the activity of the joint organization for geological prospecting and drilling work--Petrobaltik. Its headquarters is in Gdansk."

Wrobel goes on to describe a drilling rig to be used in further prospecting work and to outline future plans for such work in the Baltic. He concluded:

"The first trial drilling has now begun. Participation in this second stage of the work is particularly important for Poland and the GDR, which have not previously encountered the use of such modern equipment for the exploration of the seabed. The Soviet Union is passing on to the other participants in Petrobaltik the scientific and technical experience necessary in such complex work.

"The pooling of the efforts of the USSR, Poland and the GDR in the quest for oil and gas on the Baltic shelf is a shining example of the fraternal states' strengthening cooperation."

FORMER FRG PRESIDENT SCHEEL INTERVIEWED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD121042 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Cologne, 11 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

"The tenth anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the FRG and the USSR is not just an ordinary jubilee for me. With this anniversary I associate recollections of a major political act in the drafting and signing of which I directly participated as minister of foreign affairs of the FRG. Today, just as I did ten years ago, I regard the decision taken at that time as absolutely correct," Walter Scheel, a former federal president of the FRG and honorary chairman of the Free Democratic Party, said in a TASS interview.

"Ten years ago we were striving to lay a foundation for building qualitatively better relations with our eastern neighbours. Moreover, we were striving to make a joint contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Europe. Today, ten years later, it can be noted that the Moscow treaty furnished the foundation for an intensive political dialogue. This treaty also created the conditions for the conclusion of a whole series of other accords, for instance, between the FRG and the GDR," Walter Scheel said.

"Of course," Walter Scheel went on to say, "one must not close the eyes to the fact that there still are certain problems in bilateral relations between the FRG and the USSR."

"The idea of reciprocal renunciation of the use of force played a considerable part in the Moscow treaty," he continued. "Today, in conditions of the aggravating international situation, it seems to me that the renunciation of any attempts at settling disputes through force would be very important and topical. Assessing the significance of the Moscow treaty it is also important that it promotes the wellbeing of the peoples of both countries. Our peoples are vitally interested in reducing tension in the world."

"Summing up some results of the ten years under review, one can note that the Moscow treaty in general and as a whole accomplishes its task--to furnish the foundation for the bilateral relations between the FRG and the USSR and to serve as a stabilising factor in international relations. The road we have chosen is correct, though not all expectations associated with the treaty have been fulfilled. The speed and success of our further advance along the chosen road largely depends on the international climate as a whole, which has always been of great significance also for our bilateral relations," Walter Scheel remarked.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES MEET WITH BUNDESTAG DELEGATION

LD112053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] There was a meeting at the USSR Supreme Soviet today with a group of deputies from the FRG Bundestag, who are in Moscow in connection with the 10th anniversary of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG.

The guests were welcomed by Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During a conversation it was noted that the signing of the Moscow treaty opened a new page in relations between our countries and played an important part in establishing the policy of detente in Europe. The fruitfulness of interparliamentary ties between the USSR and the FRG was noted.

Taking part in the meeting were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Zamyatin, Kozhevnikov and Makarova and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Falin; and from the West German side Bundestage Deputies Eilers, Schaefer, Schulte, Wuwer, and Bundestag Foreign Policy Adviser Selbmann.

FRG COMMUNIST LEADER CITED ON MAINTAINING OSTPOLITIK

LD111151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Statement by H. Mies"]

[Text] Bonn, 5 August--"The German Communist Party [DKP] resolutely opposes all attempts made under U.S. pressure to freeze FRG trade links with the socialist countries. The recent Soviet-West German summit and the talks on developing economic relations with the GDR and the other socialist countries again demonstrated the great potential for increasing the FRG's commodity exchange with the socialist states, whose economies are free of crisis," DKP Chairman H. Mies stated when addressing a party activists' conference in Gelsenkirchen.

Tens of billions of marks are being spent in the FRG on an increasingly unrestrained arms race, the DKP chairman further pointed out. The country's ruling circles, he noted, on the pretext of "international obligations," are constantly increasing the tax burden on the working people and using taxpayers' money for financial support to Pakistan and other pro-U.S. reactionary regimes.

"We resolutely support Western acceptance of the Warsaw Pact states' concrete proposals aimed at limiting arms and at disarmament, so that prerequisites for ending the arms race policy can be created by means of talks," H. Mies stated in conclusion.

VALENTIN FALIN INTERVIEWED ON OSTPOLITIK

For a report on a Fritz Pleitgen documentary marking the 10th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty and the beginning phase of Ostpolitik which appeared on the Cologne ARD Television Network in German at 1815 GMT on 7 August, and which includes an interview with Valentin Falin, former USSR ambassador to Bonn, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 11 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

UK ARMS DEAL WITH OMAN LINKED TO U.S. PRESSURE ON IRAN

LD111433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Armoring the Mailed Fist"]

[Text] London, 7 August--An agreement has been signed here which grants fighter-bombers, antiaircraft missile complexes and other arms worth a total of more than $300 million to Oman, which has been turned into a U.S. base in the Near East. [paragraph continues]

Under this agreement Britain will increase the number of its military specialists in Oman. Readiness to increase military supplies to Saudi Arabia and step up the training of military cadres there has also been expressed. All these measures fall within the U.S. coordination of action to build up the NATO military bloc's armed forces in this region with a view to liquidating the Persian Gulf countries' independence and autonomy. It is pointed out that the buildup of these armed forces is Britain's response to the American proposal to join in pressuring Iran to change its policy.

FRENCH DENIAL ON TRAINING OF IRANIAN OPPOSITION REPORTED

LD120935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "On Iranian Events"]

[Text] Paris, 7 August--Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet has categorically denied the assertion that there are camps on French territory at which opponents of the present Iranian regime are undergoing training.

This denial was made in connection with an interview given to French television by Iranian President Bani-Sadr. Particular mention was made in the interview of "training centers" in France under the command of people pursuing "subversion" against Iran.

STUKALIN, CPSU DELEGATION RETURN HOME FROM ITALY

LD111345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by B.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, which had traveled to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow on 7 August.

FINNISH WARSHIPS END VISIT TO LENINGRAD

LD120809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Correspondent's report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Leningrad, 7 August--Excursions to the cruiser Avrora and the Central Naval Museum, a visit to the Hermitage Museum, and a tour of the city's other sights--there was a varied leisure program for the guests from Finland on the last "working" day of their visit.

Leningraders visited the command ship Louhi and the missile cutters Tuima and Tuiska. The Finnish sailors kindly acquainted the guests with the ships' facilities and the crews' life and daily routine. These were meetings and talks between good friends and neighbors. The band from the garrison of Turku city--Leningrad's twin city--performed with great success at the base sailors' club. Adm A. Mikhaylovskiy, the senior naval chief in Leningrad, organized a reception in the guests' honor.

Today the Finnish ships left for home.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION HELD AT UK EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

LD111316 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Aug, TASS--Hundreds of people of the Iranian capital gathered today outside the building of the British Embassy in Tehran. They made a resolute protest against the gross arbitrariness of the British police with regard to Iranian students in London who had taken part in peaceful demonstrations of solidarity with their compatriots who had been arrested in the United States. People who gathered outside the building of the British Embassy demanded that all Iranians arrested in London should be immediately released.

U.S. BLAMED FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS IN IRAN

GF111850 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Aug 80

[German (Belausov) commentary: "U.S. Imperialism Is Trying To Weaken the Bases of Iran's Economy"]

[Excerpts] Recently, Iranian newspapers have been carrying numerous articles expressing concern over the country's deteriorating economic situation. Iranian newspapers report that approximately 3 million workers are unemployed. Most industries are operating at only 60 percent of their capacity, while the inflation rate has reached 50 percent in 1 year.

Let us examine the reasons for the economic difficulties facing Iran. Impartial observers have concluded that this situation is the result of the long unilateral dependence on economic relations with the United States. American imperialism is now fully using the fruits of this dependence in its struggle against the Iranian revolution.

You might remember that there was a time when the lackeys of the shah's propaganda machinery gave great lip service to the economic miracle in Iran and claimed that Iran was producing industrial products from chewing gum to cars and technical equipment. However, the factories that had been built with the assistance of American companies and other western countries were actually assembly lines that merely assembled imported parts and were incapable of working independently.

The situation that resulted after the victory of the Iranian revolution and especially after American imperialism declared an economic boycott against Iran shows the truth behind this. Most of these factories immediately ceased to operate or decreased their output considerably. As a result, thousands of workers were out of work.

We will discuss one example. Soap powder, which was previously exported from Iran, cannot be found in Iranian markets. Why? Because Iranians probably do not want to produce this commodity any more. No, this is not the case. The truth is that the American Goodrich Company that established the soap factory in Abadan is no longer exporting the raw materials needed to produce this commodity.

In order to increase their pressure on Iran's economy, American imperialists have persuaded their allies--that is the other industrially developed capitalist countries--to impose an economic boycott against Iran. If they could they would completely destroy Iran's economy and return it to the Middle Ages.

Iranian reaction, which cooperates closely with American imperialism, is trying, through flagrant obstructionism, to increase the impact of the economic boycott. As a result, Iran's economic situation is deteriorating. There are many examples of such treacherous activities by domestic reactionaries. For instance, an investigation of Iran's transportation system--railways, motorized vehicles and naval transport--revealed that a large quantity of spare parts that Iran had purchased from foreign countries, including socialist countries, were being held in depots. These spare parts are extremely vital for Iran's production lines. But despite the emphatic orders issued by officials, the spare parts are not being delivered to the factories.

The imperialist oil companies are blocking the purchase of Iranian oil. As a result, Iran's income from the sale of black gold has decreased, and the country's economic situation has deteriorated further. Experts say that the income from Iran's oil will reach $12 billion this year. Its income from the sale of oil last year was $17 billion.

Naturally, the freezing of Iran's assets in foreign banks by American imperialism has increased Iran's economic difficulties. In spite of the fact that Iran's foreign exchange reserve totals $15 billion, it can actually use only $5.5 billion. As President Bani-Sadr has stressed, Iran cannot use its foreign exchange reserves to fight unemployment and inflation and normalize the country's economy.

Thus, American imperialism has started an extremely vast economic war against Iran. Numerous articles in American newspapers express the hope that American imperialists can create chaos in Iran's revolution. But it seems that Western correspondents are expressing their wishes as realities.

Iran has means with which it can resist this pressure by American imperialism. It can also greatly reduce the consequences of the economic war. Meanwhile, economic and patriotic circles in Iran refer to the great importance of economic relations with socialist countries based on the principle of equality and justice. Statistics and realities prove that the socialist camp is a strong economic power. By expanding its economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and by struggling against domestic reactionaries and the neocolonialist policy of the United States, Iran can greatly reduce the negative effects of the vast economic war that America has started.

DRUG OFFENDERS EXECUTED IN IRAN; OFFICIALS ARRESTED

LD111102 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Aug, TASS--It was announced here that 15 persons were executed yesterday for anti-government activity, espionage and trade in narcotics. According to a report of the agency PARS, the security bodies of Iran arrested and put in prison two high-placed officials of the shah regime--Hamid Rahnem and 'Ali Dashti.

OPENING OF JERUSALEM CONGRESS IN TEHRAN NOTED

LD101316 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Aug, TASS--A congress on Jerusalem has opened here. It is attended by representatives of Moslem countries, envoys of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Speaking at the congress opening ceremony, president of the Iranian Majlis Hojjat-ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani has called upon all Moslems of the world to resolutely come out against Israel's decision to turn Jerusalem into its "eternal and undivided" capital.

IRANIANS PROTEST ISRAELI ACTION ON JERUSALEM

LD081926 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Aug, TASS--The day of Jerusalem is observed today in Iran. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians are demonstrating in the streets of Tehran. They hold flags of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The demonstrators are chanting slogans in support of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, protest against the lawlessness of the Israeli authorities who proclaim Jerusalem as Israel's "eternal and united capital".

KAYHAN CITED ON ANTI-IRANIAN ACTIVITY OF AFGHAN REBELS

LD111535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report: "American Hirelings"]

[Text] Tehran--It has become known in Tehran that the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, located near Iran, has made its territory available to the U.S. military corps creating camps where, under the supervision of instructors from the United States, Afghan rebels are being trained for subversive operations against the existing regime in Iran. One such gang of Afghan rebels, on Iranian territory, carried out an armed attack on the military garrison in Tehran the other day.

As KAYHAN writes, this is not the first time that under the pretext of the struggle in defense of Islam in Afghanistan, Afghan rebels trained by the U.S. CIA have been engaged in Iran in intelligence work and drug smuggling and carried out sabotage against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE ACTING 'WITH IMPUNITY' IN WEST EUROPE

LD111239 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Aug 80 p 3

[V. Peryev article under the rubric "Field Notes": "Mossad Again"]

[Text] Israel's special services have many vile operations to their account: assassinations, kidnappings and thefts of nuclear materials and so forth. Mossad's latest act of sabotage was carried out on the territory of France against Iraq. According to a report in Britain's THE TIMES, Israeli agents, with the active assistance of bribed French intelligence officials, infiltrated a top-secret construction project where an atomic reactor was being built for Iraq, and put it out of action.

In France almost simultaneously Mossad was organizing the assassination of the atomic physicist Yahya al-Mashad, who was working on setting up this reactor.

Trying to justify themselves in some way, the Israeli special services are now disseminating the mendacious story that the Franco-Iraqi cooperation was aimed at arming the Arab country with the atomic bomb. At the same time Mossad is trying to divert attention from the fact that Israel itself has long possessed a nuclear weapon. The question arises: Why can Israel's special service act with such impunity on the territory of European countries and violate their sovereignty so outrageously? Primarily because of the support of the United States, whose intelligence services cooperate closely with Mossad in implementing imperialism's plans in the Near and Middle East.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT VISIT TO CUBA REVEALS SHARED AIMS

LD120751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 5

[Anatoliy Trepetov "Commentator's Column": "Interests Coincide"]

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit to Cuba has become an important international event of the past few days. It served the further development of relations of friendship and solidarity between the Latin American states and contributed to the consolidation of the trends toward peaceful and equitable cooperation in this region.

Socialist Cuba and developing Mexico, as is well known, are states with different sociopolitical systems. The history of relations between them convincingly attests that the presence of good will, honesty and principle-mindedness in international affairs enable states with different social systems to establish close economic cooperation and to act from common positions on the most important world problems.

By its devotion to the cause of national independence and ardent solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialist oppression Cuba has won sympathy throughout the world. It is now a full member of the socialist community of states. Its authoritative role in the nonaligned movement is well known. The Island of Freedom enjoys great respect among the Latin American peoples. The fundamental aim of Cuba's foreign policy--the struggle for peace, international security, equal cooperation, national independence and social progress and against the imperialist policy of threats, provocations and military pressure--are close and comprehensible to the developing countries.

These aims are shared by sovereign, independent Mexico.

Its foreign policy course is marked by its love of peace and desire for cooperation. As President J. Lopez Portillo's visits not only to Cuba but also to Brazil, Venezuela, Costa Rica and other Latin American states have shown, Mexico is displaying solidarity with the peoples' struggle for social progress and democratic rights and a constructive approach to the tasks of safeguarding peace and security.

The Cuban-Mexican communique signed in Havana attests to the broad coincidence of the two countries' positions on the main problems of the present-day international situation. The two states resolutely advocate the ending of the arms race. Disarmament and the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty. Resolutely condemning any forms of colonialism and neocolonialism, Mexico and Cuba support the Latin American peoples' struggle for the consolidation of their political and economic independence and against the plunder of the multinational corporations. Mexico advocates lifting the economic blockade against Cuba and returning to its people the territory in Guantanamo unlawfully occupied by the United States.

The results of the talks in Havana will serve the further consolidation of friendship and solidarity between the Cuban and Mexican peoples and the interests of peace.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES OREL CITY AWARD PRESENTATION

LD111339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 5 August ceremony to present Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, to City of Orel, under the general headline "Award for Courage"]

[Text] Orel, 5 August--On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, I.V. Kapitonov cordially congratulated the participants in the ceremonial session and all the working people of the City of Orel on the presentation of the motherland's high award--the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class.

It is with great joy that I convey to you and all residents in the city and Orlovskaya Oblast, he went on, warm congratulations and best wishes for successes in work, prosperity and happiness from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

These words were greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause from those present.

Your celebrations, the speaker said, are taking place in a period when nationwide preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress are developing increasingly widely in the country. During these days the unshakable unity of party and people is again manifested with great force. Soviet people express unanimous approval of and complete support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, which is persistently and consistently implemented by the party's Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that true continuer of the great Lenin's cause and outstanding politician and statesman of today.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that wise leader of our party and state and consistent Marxist-Leninist, has won the love and deep respect of Soviet people and the recognition of all progressive mankind with his indefatigable struggle for the sake of the socialist fatherland's prosperity, for the sake of peace, freedom and the peoples' happiness.

The land of Orel, I.V. Kapitonov went on, is precious and dear to the heart of every Soviet person. Orel has a rich historical and cultural heritage. The most heroic chapters in its history are associated with defending the revolution's gains. In 1919 a decisive battle between units of the young Red Army and the White Guard hordes, armed to the teeth by international imperialism, took place on the southern front in the region of Orel. Assessing this event, V.I. Lenin stressed: "Never before has there been such bloody, fierce fighting as at Orel...." The fate of the war was decided, he said then, on the southern and Petrograd fronts. The Orel proletariat displayed unparalleled courage in those battles.

In the years of the Great Patriotic War, the City of Orel, like the whole country, entered into combat with the fascist hordes. The communists were the first to march to the front. Many party organizations set off for active service almost wholesale. Orel was occupied. But even under the enemy's heel it remained unsubdued. No atrocities by the fascists, who imposed their inhuman "new order" by force, could break Soviet people. They fought actively against the occupiers. Underground groups operated fearlessly in the city.

The name of the City of Orel, like Kursk and Belgorod, is inseparable from the historic victory which was won in the fierce and staunch fighting in the Orel-Kursk bulge. "The huge battle in the Orel-Kursk bulge in summer 1943," L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "broke the back of Hitler's Germany and reduced its shock tank troops to ashes. Our army's superiority in combat skill, in arms and in strategic leadership became clear to the whole world."

The combat achievements of this epic are immortal. The epic reflects in clear focus the spiritual force and high moral fiber of the Soviet person educated by the Leninist party, who displayed unprecedented staunchness and heroism and selfless love for his socialist fatherland and for the indestructible fraternity of Soviet peoples.

Soviet people's heroic feats in the Great Patriotic War and their ardent patriotism and profound internationalism are revealed tremendously impressively in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya." A picture of Leonid Ilich himself also emerges from the pages of that book--a staunch and courageous warrior and talented political leader who trod the fiery roads of the war from its first day to its last, was always in the thick of the masses, always in the front line, and inspired people and raised them to combat, to exploits.

The order of the Patriotic War which is being presented to the city is an award to all its citizens who fought against the fascist German aggressors in the active army and in partisan detachments, weapon in hand, and who displayed mass heroism, courage and staunchness in the struggle against the enemy. The award to the city is an expression of profound gratitude to those who, fulfilling military orders, did not leave their factory shops for days on end, who shipped factory equipment deep into the country under enemy fire and constructed defensive installations. The feats accomplished by patriots in those days of severe trials will always remain in the memory of the generations and will serve as an inspiring example of boundless devotion to the socialist motherland and the ideals of communism.

Like other cities in our country which suffered during the war, the speaker went on, the City of Orel gave a heroic account of itself during the days of the great rebirth. Orel today is a major industrial and cultural center. Its industrial profile is determined by enterprises engaged in instrument making, the electronic and metallurgical industry and precision machine building. Workers, engineers and technicians in the city resolve with honor the task posed by the high standard of present-day production.

In all-union socialist competition in the 10th 5-Year Plan, Orel has twice been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner. Twice its labor achievements have been marked by the RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Challenge Red Banner.

At the present time, I.V. Kapitonov went on to note, all sociopolitical life in our country is under the beneficial influence of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum decisions, which contain a detailed work program in connection with the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. Preparations for the congress has become a powerful lever for developing the political and labor activeness of communists and nonparty people.

Giving a characterization of the successes achieved by our country during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan in developing the socialist economy, science and culture, improving the people's living standards and strengthening defense might, the speaker stressed that there is now no more important task than ensuring the fulfillment of this year's plans without fail. The end results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and steady work in the national economy in 1981, the opening year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, depend directly on this.

On the basis of the experience of mass competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, it is necessary to preserve and develop the working people's creative initiative. Pledges by production frontrunners to complete the 5-year plan targets by USSR Constitution Day or by the 63d anniversary of Great October and other patriotic initiatives merit all-round support. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress points us in this direction.

The pivot of the party's economic policy is the turn in our entire economy toward intensive development and improving efficiency and quality and the emphasis on the end results of economic activity. This strategic line will continue to be consistently implemented. The CPSU Central Committee devotes constant attention to key directions of the further progress of the Soviet economy--the development of the power industry, fuel and raw materials sectors, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, maching building, the chemicals industry and transport, and the efficient utilization of agricultural machinery. Measures to improve planning and to improve the economic machinery are being persistently implemented.

Great economic and political significance is attached to the implementation of the internal economic reserves which exist in every production facility. Orel's enterprises have many such reserves. One of our main reserves is economical work in all sectors. Socialist society sets itself the goal of rational utilization of natural resources and of the material riches created by the Soviet person's labor, in the interests of all society. A sense of the zealous housekeeper has always been inherent in Soviet people. And it is very important for this quality to be manifested to an increasing extent in engineering and economic solutions, in the strict observance of technological discipline and in implacable struggle against extravagance and for the preservation of socialist property.

Of particular significance for the further buildup of the country's economic potential is the timely commissioning and assimilation of new capacities. Party, soviet and economic organs must concentrate material and labor resources on particularly important projects and ensure that at the construction sites the standard of organization is high, and that every day, every hour is utilized efficiently and a really businesslike intensity is created.

At one time the CPSU Central Committee approved Orel's experience in the organization of continuous planning and flow construction production--the so-called "Orel continuous method," which was widely disseminated in the country. This work must be improved, ensuring rhythmic construction production and plan fulfillment not only in Orel, but in Orlovskaya Oblast.

Our party, I.V. Kapitonov went on to note, invariably and consistently implements a course of developing the people's well-being. To resolve this task, priority significance is attached to the development of agriculture. The results achieved and the experience accumulated convingingly confirm the scientific substantiation and vitality of the party's agrarian policy. Major capital investments in agriculture and people's selfless labor have made it possible to increase its productivity substantially and lessen the influence of unfavorable climatic conditions on agricultural production.

In recent years great attention has been devoted to the development of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Rural workers in the Orel area also feel this concern. In the 10th 5-Year Plan a large number of livestock facilities, grain stores and dumps for mineral fertilizers have been constructed in the oblast. The value of production capital for agricultural purposes on kolkhozes and sovkhozes now exceeds R1 billion. The main thing is to improve the utilization of land, machinery, fertilizers and the entire technical and economic potential created in the countryside and to obtain the maximum return on the resources invested. In this connection the speaker dwelt on the tasks of the oblast's party, soviet and agricultural organs. The most urgent task now is to gather in the harvest in a short space of time, procure as much fodder as possible and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets for the sale of arable and livestock products to the state. This is a matter of honor for the oblast party organization and all the oblast's working people.

One factor on which the accelerated development of the economy directly depends, the speaker stressed, is the task of ensuring order and discipline in all spheres of activity. In the well-known decision, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU defined substantial measures for strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover in the national economy. It is important not to lessen efforts to implement what has been outlined and to keep these questions constantly in the field of vision of party, trade union and komsomol organizations and economic leaders. Inculcating in everyone--be he leader, worker, kolkhoz member, engineer or technician--a sense of duty, high responsibility and a conscientious attitude to his work is a task which must be resolved from day to day, painstakingly and consistently. It is necessary to strive to ensure that every Soviet person is profoundly aware that all we have, all the benefits our people receive, are created by work. And the more conscious everyone's approach to work is the richer our life and the stronger our socialist motherland will be.

I.V. Kapitonov then discussed questions of the party's strengthening and development. The Communist Party is approaching its 26th congress united and cohesive, even stronger ideologically and organizationally. It has more than 17 million communists in its ranks. The party's prestige and influence in Soviet society, its leading and guiding role, are increasing constantly.

A special, extremely crucial time in the party's life is now approaching--the report and election campaign. In his report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that party meetings and conferences must devote the necessary attention to all aspects--political, organizational and ideological--of party work, must adopt a careful approach to everything positive, and must at the same time look critically at omissions and shortcomings. We are all confident that the current report and election meetings will help to further increase the militancy of party organizations and communists' vanguard role in production and public life and in all sectors of communist building.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the international situation. He spoke of the tremendous work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in implementing the foreign policy course elaborated at our party's 24th and 25th congresses--a source aimed at strengthening the fraternal community of socialist countries, at peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, at preserving and developing detente and at consolidating peace and international security.

In conclusion I.V. Kapitonov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the presentation of the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, to the city of Orel, and to tumultuous applause he attached the motherland's high award to the city's banner. (I.V. Kapitonov's speech was listened to attentively and was repeatedly interrupted by applause).

TURKMENISTAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES BREZHNEV RECOMMENDATIONS

LD071407 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 23d Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held 25 July in Ashkhabad. Its participants heard and discussed a report from M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, on the republic party organization's work to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the recommendations and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, regarding the further strengthening of the fodder base and the increase on this basis of production and procurements of livestock products.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: H. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Obkom; K. Sakhatmuradov, Turkmen SSR minister of agriculture; A. Akgayev, first secretary of Maryyskiy Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor A. Allamuradov, senior shepherd on the Talimardzhan Sovkhoz, Dostlukskiy Rayon; S. Dzharylganov, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor G. Annamukhamedova, chairman of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Turkmen-Kalinskiy Rayon; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; O. Bayrandurdyyev, chairman of Ashkhabadskiy Oblispolkom; Dzh. Rozytayeva, milkmaid on the 21st CPSU Congress Kolkhoz, Deynauskiy Rayon; L.A. Kruglyakov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Sale of Production Equipment to Agriculture, and K. Chagylov, director of the Kazandzhik Sovkhoz, Kazandzhikskiy Rayon.

The plenum was addressed by B.M. Istomin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

V.M. Shvidko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Sale of Production Equipment to Agriculture, took part in the plenum.

CAPTURE OF 'BORDER VIOLATORS' REPORTED

LD120829 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 4

[O. Alekseyev report under the rubric "We Live on the Border": "Vigilance"]

[Text] The day began as usual: physical exercises, breakfast, studies... And suddenly the alarm signal sounded, why suddenly? Because it is never "not suddenly": It is impossible to plan an alarm. We await it by the day, by the hour, by the minute--and it still comes unexpectedly. You must always be ready for an alarm.

A few minutes later the car carrying the alarm group hurried to where the state border had been violated. Close behind it, jolting along on the bumpy road, rushed the automobile with the escort group.

...It is not difficult to hide in the thick, lush grass. The cunning lies elsewhere: You must choose your place so that the violator does not see you while you can observe his every step and can appear in his path when the scout least expects it.

Sergeant Derevyanko is an experienced Border Guard. He chose just such a place for the escort group.

The minutes drag by slowly. The sun is rather hot. The tension begins to take its toll. You want to close your eyes, to weaken, to doze off. But Border Guards are not entitled to do this--the violator may appear at any moment. You must wait.

...The canteen in Private First Class Korsunov's hand stops half way to his dry lips. The soldier listens tensely to the silence abuzz with grasshoppers and cicadas.

A border silence. It disposes you to tranquility, but you must be able to resist this tranquility by cultivating vigilance in yourself. You must know how to be alert not at one particular moment but constantly. This is not easy. Private First Class Korsunov is mastering this art. Thanks to it he has already arrested one violator. There is nothing surprising in the fact that he was first to hear the sound of the engine in motion.

Meanwhile the automobile was getting closer. Another minute and it was already visible at the top of the hill in the adjacent state. But what was this? Descending the hill the automobile crossed the USSR state border line and stopped. The engine continued to run.

The Border Guards stopped still. Before their very eyes the passengers got out of the automobile. The expectant soldiers look at Sergeant Derevyanko. He must make a decision.

At last! The order was received. The task was clear. Private First Class Korsunov and Private Vatutin moved furtively toward the automobile, cutting off its retreat.

The appearance of the Border Guards was a complete surprise for the uninvited guests. They were not expecting such an encounter and thus had not even made up any likely story for their presence on Soviet soil. "We got lost," they said, "we are tourists. Everyone knows that Soviet soldiers are magnanimous." They tried to slap the soldiers on the back as a mark of respect and admiration.

Flattery is a terrible weapon. It blunts vigilance and makes a man lenient and complacent. But you cannot fool Border Guards like that. They know how dangerous flattery is. The "tourists" feigned enthusiasm and friendliness did not help them: A while later, at the border post, they had to admit their true intentions--which were not so innocent.

More could be said of how the Border Guards in the escort group lay in wait for the violator and kept to their previous places. They waited for him indeed. But not for long: A few minutes later they were told that the "violator" was a jackal.

...That evening, while relaxing in the summer house the soldiers began a discussion on whether or not the group under Sergeant Derevyanko's command had captured the violators by chance. They argued for a long time. But they came to the general opinion that it had not been by chance. The soldiers had been ready for this encounter.

TSELINOGRADSKIY PLENUM DEBATES PARTY TRAINING WORK

LD071343 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Tselinograd--An obkom plenum discussed questions of progress in implementing the 25th party congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee resolutions on strengthening the party ranks and improving the education of communists. N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, delivered a report.

The oblast party organizations are improving the style and methods of education and increasing the activity of communists and their vanguard role in the struggle to successfully implement the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and give a worthy greeting to the 26th party congress. But the plenum also mentioned that activity within the party does not meet present-day requirements everywhere. There are shortcomings in work with cadres, the education of young communists and in strengthening labor discipline and the organization of socialist competition. Measures were outlined to eliminate the shortcomings and to improve work within the party everywhere.

Obkom secretary N.S. Ismagambetova provided information on the implementation of the obkom plenum resolution "On the Oblast Party Organization's Tasks in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work.'"

DEPUTY POWER MINISTER DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY SAFETY

LD111307 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Here is a statement by Fedor Ovchinnikov, deputy minister of power and electrification, on the development of Soviet energetics. The Soviet Union was the first to solve the question of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. At present the questions of nuclear energy are solved within the framework of the national energy development program. This program takes into consideration the growth in the energy requirement of the economy in the long term and also considers the interests of the rational utilization of existing sources of energy. Here is what the deputy minister has said on this topic:

Fedor Ovchinnikov says that in the 1981-85 period the main emphasis will be placed on the development of nuclear energy in the European part of the Soviet Union. In this time period the increase in the capacity of nuclear power stations will almost double as compared with the previous 5-year plan. This is the area where the tremendous industrial capacity of the Soviet Union is concentrated, and it is in the European regions of the Soviet Union where the majority of the population lives. Using natural fuels and water power alone would place limitations on increasing the production of energy. [Words indistinct] not only the existing 25 years of experience in this sphere but also a whole range of (?long-term tasks) will have to be solved. We are thinking here of the development of new [words indistinct], power stations and the further perfecting of the protection of the environment.

There is a lively debate in progess in the press of many capitalist countries on the safety of nuclear power stations. This debate (?exploded with greater vehemence) after a functional disorder developed in an American power station. [Word indistinct] it is our view, Fedor Ovchinnikov continues, that the reason for the great fuss about the construction of nuclear power stations is not so much the danger of radioactive pollution but rather the fear of the great oil monopolies that (? the development) of nuclear energy will present serious competition for them and reduce their profits. In the Soviet Union from the start of the first (?reactors) to date there has not been a single instance of malfunctioning in the normal operation of nuclear power stations resulting in negative effects on the health of the (?operating personnel) or particularly of the inhabitants of the area. [Words indistinct] or would have resulted in the pollution of the atmosphere. We can safely say that carrying out the necessary measures provides a guarantee concerning any potential pollution. Naturally, when private companies try to save money on safety equipment, this can always have serious consequences.

What (?is being done) in the Soviet Union against the harmful effects of atomic power stations, in defense of the environment and man? In the Soviet Union during the next 10-15 years the bulk of nuclear power stations will be the so-called (?water-cooled) reactors. The safety systems on reactors of this type aim at ensuring that even in the case of a burst pipe filled with radioactive water there would be no danger either to the operating personnel or to the environment. Yet the statistical likelihood of a malfunction of this sort is extremely low: one case during 1 million years. This sort of malfunction would require a burst main pipe; second, all three automatic safety systems should malfunction at the same time. Let us mention at this point that in the United States there are only two such systems employed at nuclear power stations. Third, [words indistinct], which is made of special cement, and the local reactor should not retain the radioactive products, yet the purpose of this (?hull) is to screen out the radioactive products. It is quite clear that the technical safety measures outlined make these nuclear power stations harmless.

The question of the (?disposal) of radioactive refuse is also very interesting. In the Soviet Union considerable experience has been accumulated concerning the [words indistinct] and storing of (?products) of the splitting of the atom. This very complicated task has been dealt with by a safe engineering solution which excludes detrimental effects as regards human health and the environment.

JANUARY-JULY INDUSTRY PLAN RESULTS REPORTED

LD112202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Industry in our country has fulfilled the January-July plan by 101 percent. Only two ministries did not fulfill their plan: the ferrous metallurgy and the pulp and paper industries. Throughout the country as a whole the volume of production has increased by 4.3 percent, compared with the corresponding period last year. The best results have been achieved by the Ministries of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the medical industry. Good work was also done by the gas, chemical automotive, machine tool building and instruments [instrument-alnaya] industries. An example of accurately fulfilling plans is shown by leading collectives awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

'CIA' CLAIM OF DWINDLING CRUDE OIL RESERVES REFUTED

AU081232 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 80 p 6

[Gennadiy Pisarevskiy article: "Who Does Not Have to Be Afraid of the Future; The USSR Fuel-Power Complex in the Eighties"]

[Excerpts] No matter how much may be written, said and fabricated about the alleged a priori inefficiency of central planning, it is precisely central planning which proves to be the most beneficial form in all spheres of the economy. This applies particularly to the solution of energy problems, which for many reasons have become an issue of utmost importance for all countries, for highly advanced and developing countries alike.

The USSR has avoided an energy crisis, mainly because planning made it possible to dynamically develop the energy sector on a scientific, comprehensive basis while taking into account both the present situation and the long-range outlook. Since the end of the fifties the USSR fuel-power complex has been developing mostly in the form of increasing crude oil and [natural] gas extraction, yet the Soviet economists have never neglected coal, water resources nor other energy resources. This approach proved to be correct: The Western countries relied on cheap imported crude oil and now, when this fuel has ceased to be cheap, they must hastily restructure their entire energy policy.

Soviet Energy Policy--Facts and Figures

In 1980 more than 600 million tons of crude oil, including gas condensate, will be extracted in the USSR.

More than 12 million barrels of crude oil and condensate are extracted daily in the USSR, more than in any other country in the world. The [natural] gas extraction will be about 440 billion cubic meters in 1980 (1,000 cubic meters of gas are equivalent to 1 ton of crude oil) and the coal extraction about 750 million tons. Electricity production will be almost 1,300 billion kilowatt hours.

More than 20 percent of the worldwide volume of fuel-power resources is being produced in the USSR. The USSR exports a large quantity of energy resources, especially crude oil, to the world market. Their consumers are the CEMA and developing countries. To the CEMA countries the Soviet Union sells crude oil on very advantageous conditions: In 1979 the price of the fuel was only 60 percent of the world price.

The reconstruction of the USSR fuel-power complex requires enormous costs in tersm of manpower, intellect and financial funds. Complicated problems connected with the conquest of Siberia and other Eastern regions where the major fuel resources are located are being and must still be solved.

Some Western Sovietologists claim that the USSR will not be able to cope with such complicated problems. To confirm their conclusions they mostly refer to documents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) about a deterioration of the energy situation of the USSR in the eighties. Here we must ask a question which I pose in the heading of the subsequent part.

Can the CIA Predictions Be Trusted?

If we are to be serious, the CIA documents only prove what they are intended to prove. In other words, that which is wished for is presented as inevitable.

The energy situation of the USSR--a situation about which each Western country, with the exception of Norway, can only dream--was found by the CIA to be disastrous and the organization immediately trumpeted it throughout the world. That has evoked a certain surprise: The CIA's conclusions that in the middle of the eighties the USSR will start to feel a shortage of crude oil and will turn from an exporter to an importer of fuels do not correspond to truth.

Against the CIA's predictions computed by electronic supermachinery I pit my individual forecast. To save newspaper space I will present it to the reader in a concise form:

1--The crude oil extraction in the USSR will increase throughout the eighties. The USSR will stay the leading country in the world in crude oil extraction;

2--[Natural] gas extraction will grow at a rapid pace, which will make it possible for the USSR to overtake the United States and to become world leader;

3--Coal extraction will increase at a fast rate, to at least 1 billion tons a year;

4--The construction of nuclear power plants and nuclear thermal plants will be developing at a fast rate;

5--Cyclical fluctuations of the world market will not have an impact on the development of the Soviet energy sector.

A prediction is just a prediction. In mine I made use of figures computed by economists, figures which have always proved to be right. The CIA, in its prediction, made use of politicians with an anti-Soviet bias and of experts on the conduct of psychological warfare.

I would like to conclude my prognosis by summing up: There is no energy crisis in the USSR and neither are there any signs that it might set in the future. The West, however--with the exception of the United States--could realistically find itself facing an energy catastrophe, should the "rapid deployment force" attempt to take control over the crude oil-producing countries.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11 AUG

LD120246 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kirgiz fruit growers have produced a good harvest this year and are supplying more than 100,000 tons to industrial centers and sites, more than 13,000 tons more than in 1976. (0100 GMT).

Cutting and threshing of grain crops are nearly over in Volgogradskaya Oblast, and 1 million hectares are ready for sowing of winter crops. (0700 GMT)

In Tambovskaya Oblast grain crops have been cut on 700,000 hectares--more than half the total. This is better than last year, despite a late start due to bad weather. Several rayons of Altayskiy Kray are obtaining 20 to 30 quintals of rye from each threshed hectare. Sowing of winter crops has begun. (1200 GMT)

Ukrainian machine operators have achieved their highest-ever productivity per combine harvester. Each machine is clearing grain crops from almost 8.5 hectares daily on the average. This is more than last year. Grain crops in the Ukraine have been reaped on 9.5 million hectares, and threshed on two-thirds of this area. (1600 GMT)

SHEVARDNADZE CHAIRS ANTIDROUGHT STAFF SESSION

LD081515 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "At the Republican Emergency Staff for Eliminating the Effects of the Drought"]

[Text] The first session has been held of the republic's emergency staff for eliminating the effects of the prolonged drought and to ensure the safety of the 1980 harvest, chaired by its chairman E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Leaders of the republic's ministries and departments, agricultural specialists, scientists and press, television and radio personnel were invited to the staff meeting.

A briefing was given at the session by L.I. Zakaidze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Agriculture Department.

It was noted that there has never before been a drought of such severity and extent in Georgia. A critical situation has developed with regard to the implementation of plans and pledges in agriculture and with regard to the processing industry and the provision of fodder for livestock. Now all attention and the people's entire energy must be directed toward overcoming the grave effects of the drought.

The republic's emergency staff outlined specific measures for the rational utilization of irrigation water and for raising the personal responsibility of farm leaders for this matter. There was talk of the need to conduct nighttime irrigation without fail, utilize sprinkling machines and mobile pumping stations efficiently, and create repair teams to service irrigation machinery. [paragraph continues]

Much attention was devoted to making up the deficit in fodder, and to utilizing in fodder production, as they do in Lentekhskiy Rayon, leaves from trees and various kinds of waste from agricultural production. There was also talk of the need for the well-coordinated working of railroad and motor vehicle transport in the shipment of agricultural freight.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze summed up the staff session's work.

V.I. Karumidze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department took part in the staff session's work.

FIRST DEPUTY RAILWAY MINISTER DISCUSSES GRAIN TRANSPORT

LD112232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Interview given by First Deputy Minister of Railways Nikolay Konarev to a Moscow radio correspondent--place and date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Nikolay Semenovich, the frontiers of our country's harvest are expanding in both the north and east, and naturally more and more railways are becoming involved in transporting grain. How are things operationally? Which railways have already started this work?

[Answer] All railways have joined in this complex process at this peak period. Much grain has come in and we want to do everything to ensure that it is transported as quickly as possible. The kolkhozes of the North Caucasian railway were the first to most actively begin transporting grain from the new harvest, and now something like 900 wagons of grain from Kuban, Stavropolskiy and Don are being loaded daily. The rate of grain transportation is being stepped up in the Ukraine and the Volga region, and I am having a good look at the work of the railways and how people are treating this job.

STOCKRAISING PROCEDURES IN TWO GEORGIAN RAYONS CRITICIZED

LD120851 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 July 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "In the Goergian CP Central Committee: When Exactingness Is Lessened." The report deals with the recent "significant deterioration in the state of public sector livestock raising" in Ambrolaurskiy and Goriyskiy rayons, outlining shortcomings in the production of meat, milk and eggs. It states: "A check carried out by the Georgian CP Central Committee showed that party, soviet and agricultural organs in those rayons are not aware in depth of the state of affairs in livestock raising, and administrative organs and rayon people's control committees are in practice failing to monitor the protection of public property and cases of misappropriation of livestock and livestock products." It is reported that the Georgian CP Central Committee judges the two rayons' work in developing livestock raising to be "completely unsatisfactory." The rayon organs have been instructed to "adopt concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings" and a number of local officials have been reprimanded and dismissed from their posts.

BRIEFS

AZOV CANAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION--Moscow, 31 July TASS--The manmade river by which the waters of the Dnieper (Ukraine) will flow to southern districts of the Donbas, will help solve the problems of the arid steppes near the Sea of Azov. Two large water reservoirs with a capacity of over 600 million cu m [cubic meters] are being built along the canal. Stretching for 260 km, the new waterway will irrigate more than 300,000 hectares of farmland in the Donetsk region, and serve as an additional source of water for the industrial centres and resort zone of the shores of the Sea of Azov, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 31 Jul 80 LD]

FURTHER ON CONCLUSION OF JOINT SOVIET-VIETNAMESE SPACEFLIGHT

Moscow Press Conference

LD111202 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug, TASS--"The sixth international manned flight in the 'Intercosmos program' has ended. Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan brilliantly coped with their tasks. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam acquired her cosmonaut, the hero of the liberation war against the American aggressors, the courageous son of the heroic Vietnamese people--Pham Tuan." This is how the results of the flight of the Soviet-Vietnamese crew were described by Academician Oleg Gazenko, director of the Soviet Institute of Medico-Biological Problems. He spoke at a press conference in Moscow today.

"The flight," Gazenko said, "convincingly showed once again that fraternal socialist countries can resolve major objectives in explanation of outer space." For seven days Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, jointly with Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin who have been working in the Salyut-6 orbital station for the fifth month now, fulfilled the extensive program of scientific-technical explorations.

Pilot Cosmonaut Viktor Gorbatko spoke in detail about joint experiments aboard the station. The exploration program, he emphasized, was not at all narrow, since the equipment of the station and its energy possibilities enable a broad complex of scientific research. That made it possible for the crew to fulfil even in a brief flight works in the interests of many scientific organisations of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Viktor Gorbatko said that in many situations his Vietnamese colleague behaved as a courageous man, worked precisely and expressed readiness to stay in orbit "even for a year."

Cosmonaut-explorer Pham Tuan expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Governments of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for a great trust in him. The orbital Salyut-6--Soyuz scientific complex, he said, is a well-equipped scientific laboratory which in outer space conditions enables the most diversified explorations and experiments. All its systems and scientific equipment operate reliably.

Remarks by Giap

LD111205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Source of Inspirations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 5 August--A mass meeting was held of representatives of the successful conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese crew's spaceflight.

Addressing the meeting, Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier of the SRV Government, stressed the historic significance of the flight, which proved a vivid demonstration of the strength of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and solidarity.

We warmly greet the Soviet Union, he said, as the country which opened a new era in mankind's history--the era of progress toward socialism and communism--and as a country which blazed the trail for mankind in space. We express profound gratitude to the Soviet Union's working class and all its working people, to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and personally to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Vietnamese people's great friend, for the fact that our country was given the opportunity to participate in the space research program.

This triumph of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, Vo Nguyen Giap stressed, calls our whole people to new labor achievements and inspires all our republic's working people.

SCIENTISTS PREVIEW INDIAN OCEAN RESEARCH PROJECT

LD111029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 6

[Correspondent N. Bratchikov report: "To the Underwater Volcanos"]

[Text] Vladivostok--The scientific research ship Dmitriy Mendeleyev has left Zolotoy Rog Bay for the Indian Ocean. Scientists are devoting its jubilee voyage--its 25th--to the study of metal-bearing deposits and incrustations in the regions of underwater mountain ridges. This is not the first expedition to collect material relating to the world ocean's geological history. The Dmitriy Mendeleyev has made two such voyages before. They produced a considerable amount of valuable information.

On the day of the ship's departure conversation took place on board with the expedition chief, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences A. Lisitsyn; Doctor of Geographical Sciences A. Zhivago, laboratory chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanography; and Candidate of Technical Sciences A. Gorlov, a diver operating from a Pisces underwater apparatus. This is what they said:

A. Lisitsyn: The phenomena which we are going to study in the Indian Ocean are completely new. They only became properly known a few years ago and turned out to be so considerable that they are forcing certain classic concepts of even dry-land geology to be reexamined. It was thought, for example, that the land is the source of various kinds of elements which enter the ocean, and that sea water is formed through this.

But then ridges riven by deep diagonal clefts were discovered on the ocean bed in the middle of the Pacific. Powerful warm currents, exceeding by tens of times those known hitherto, are carried from them to the surface. Where do they come from? Careful research has shown that an abyssal substance in the form of ore-bearing solutions containing iron, manganese, lead and other elements gushed out here from the depths of the earth. This means that the ocean is not such a passive basin as it had been thought to be.

The Dmitriy Mendeleyev's voyages to the Pacific have confirmed the global nature of the formation of contemporary stratified ores on the ocean bed. However their manganese and iron content is low in modern terms. Yet it is fully sufficient to ensure that in the future mankind will display not only scientific but also practical interest in it.

In the Pacific scientists first encountered discharge from an underwater volcano--a column of material 2.5 km high rich in iron and manganese. Its tail extended for about 200 km. U.S. researchers (they were studying this test site along with us then) managed by submarine to "peep" into one of the discovered mouths of the hot spring. The temperature of the solution gushing out of the volcano was approaching 300 degrees centigrade. It seems that out of sight of man on the ocean floor a colossal chemical reactor is working quite quietly. Nothing is boiling, nothing is seething there--there are just great pressures, and slowly ore-bearing rivers spread across the ocean floor.

The curious thing is that near the hot spring there live marine organisms dozens of times larger than normal. In this region, apparently, the inflow of food is essentially quite different--at times the depth exceeds 3,000 meters and food can hardly reach here from the mainland.

How does this process operate in the neighboring Indian Ocean? This is to be made clear during the Dmitriy Mendeleyev's voyage.

A. Zhivago: Our expedition proposes to do detailed work at two points in the area. At broken ridge we will meet with a vertical wall 2 km high. Alongside, a very deep trough plunges into the maws of the earth, forming in its totality a natural exposure of the ocean floor. This is a huge slope going to a depth of 6,000 meters--an ideal natural section of the earth's crust and the sedimentary layer of the ocean floor.

Much information has recently been obtained through drilling--the ocean has been "pierced" in more than 500 places. However drilling is not all that is needed. Natural exposures make it possible to look at the ocean just as geologists see the subject of their research on dry land. We will study the upper section by means of the Pisces deep water apparatus. Very exciting work lies ahead--for the first time man will be seeing an impressive natural section of the ocean bed crust.

We have five echo sounders, which record virtually all details of the ocean floor. And even the smallest forms created by natural currents will be recorded on special maps.

A. Gorlov: We intend to use equipment which has not been used before. For instance, seismic profile recorders [seysmoprofilografy]. These instruments make it possible to "see" not only the surface of the ocean floor, but also the bed rock under the ocean floor to a depth of up to 100 meters.

The group which has been selected is small, but comprehensive. Here we have specialists in different spheres, as with cosmonauts. In essence Pisces is a whole scientific laboratory capable of carrying out a wide range of tasks.

A. Lisitsyn: The ship is literally stuffed with various kinds of analysis equipment. While at sea we will be able to determine about 30 elements, including such rare ones as selenium, arsenic, cadmium.... No expedition has done this before. The results of the analyses will be processed on a computer.

## BRIEFS

WORK OF PHYSICISTS--Moscow, 31 July, TASS--The State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries has today registered the work by two Soviet physicists Academician Roald Sagdeyev and Professor Viktor Orayevskiy as a major scientific discovery. Observing the propagation of any waves in various media--in the air, water and solid body--the scientists have discovered a new phenomenon--their ability to disintegrate and resonate with each other. This also explains, in particular, the instability of broadcasts. Until now there was a school of thought that the cause of such instability can be only one--the medium in which they propagate. The authors of the discovery told a TASS correspondent that the chaotic movement of waves may be a result of the waves resonating one with the other. In the opinion of Soviet specialists, this discovery is of great scientific and practical interest for outer space communication, in resolving the problems of controlled thermonuclear synthesis and in creating apparatuses emitting powerful radio-waves. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 31 Jul 80 LD]